THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1847. NUMBER 14.

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TERMS.

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April 24, 1847. 49

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WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.
June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE.—Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.
November 21, 1846. 27

CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. B. TOMLINSON & CO.

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

REMOVAL.

G. LOOMIS & Co. have removed their stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY Goods, etc. etc., No. 5, People's Row, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, where they will be pleased to have their friends call as usual.
N. B. A large addition to their stock in trade will be made in a short time.
Erie, May 19, 1847. 1

GLOVES.—We have the best assortment that will be in this market of all kinds, including Stewart's self imported black and fancy Kid, fancy and variegated Silks and China Linen.
April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

THE SONG OF TOIL.

BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE.

Let him who will, rehearse the song
Of gentle love and bright romance—
Let him who will, with tripping tongue,
Lead gleaming thoughts to fancy's dance;
But let me strike mine iron harp
As northern harps were struck of old—
And let its music, stern and sharp,
Arouse the free and bold!

My hands that iron harp shall sweep,
Till from each stroke new strains recoil,
And forth the sounding echoes leap,
To join the arousing Song of Toil;
Till men of thought their thoughts outspeak,
And thoughts awake in kindred mind;
And stirring words shall arm the weak,
And fetters cease to bind!

And crashing, soon, o'er soul and sense,
That glorious harp, whose iron strings
Are Labor's mighty instruments,
Shall shake the thrones of mortal kings;
And ring of axe, and anvil note,
And rush of plow through yielding soil,
And laboring engine's vocal throat,
Shall swell the Song of Toil!

Mary Loring's Lesson of Life.

BY MISS MARY CHASE.

CHAPTER I.

"Poor child! what lonely days she passed, with nothing to recall,
But bitter taunts, and careless words, and looks more cold than all!"

By the glowing embers on the kitchen-hearth of a large old-fashioned farm-house, sat Abel Martin and his wife. It was late in the evening, and a chill blast was without.—They had been sitting long in silence, and at length Mrs. Martin spoke.

"It don't hardly seem as if poor James was gone after all!"

She uttered this in a half-suggestive, half doubting tone, and accompanied it by a very proper sigh. Wherever James might be, it was evident that his loss had not very deeply affected her.

"I really cannot realize it," she continued; "and then to think of sending his daughter to me to be took care of and brought up. It is certainly very affecting, though I don't see how it is to be done, and I am not used to having children about the house. But," she said, warming with her own eloquence, "she can pick up chips, and run of errands, and they say she is very smart with her needle, and paints and sings and all that. She mustn't think to have any thing to do with such useless stuff here, but I can keep her sewing a good part of the time. There's the linen I made three years ago not made up yet, besides a great deal of flannel and tow-cloth; and she can learn to spin and weave, I dare say, if she learns other things so quick, and I guess I can make her useful after all."

Mrs. Martin paused and looked up at her husband for a reply. He had been gazing at the fire steadily for the last hour, without the slightest change of expression in his countenance. But now raising up, and clasping his hands over his knees, he said, "Hannah do you know how much property your brother James left?"

"No."

"Well, it was just fifty thousand dollars!"

"Fifty thousand dollars! and all to that girl!"

"Yes; and I am to be her guardian till she is of age. She's a little over fifteen now. I tell you what, Hannah, that girl don't look to me as if it would take much to carry her off. She's been always kept to school ever since her mother died, and looks dreadful pale. If anything *should* happen you know the property would all come to us."

"Fifty thousand dollars!" repeated his wife, as if unable to comprehend the amount.

"Yes; and if you only manage right, it will all be ours. Just keep her right under your thumb. Don't let her think she can have her own way at all. Because, in the first place, it will be the easiest way, and next, when she's grown up, if she lives so long, which I can't think, it will be less trouble to prevent her getting her money into her hands. For of course, there'll be plenty that will be glad to get such a rich girl."

Conversing thus, the farmer and his wife sat until the embers had nearly died out upon the hearth, and all their discourse was of the orphan girl who had that day come under their charge. A mother's love she had never known, and her father had lately died a in distant part of the state, whence she had been sent to be cared for by their relatives.

Little did James Loring know the miserly, grasping disposition of his sister and her husband, when by his will, he left his only child to their care. They had not met in many years, and each had been sufficiently occupied in the pursuit of wealth to forget the other. Abel Martin had no children. Perhaps the influence of young and generous spirits might have made him a better man. But with none save themselves to provide for, both he and his wife had gone on, from year to year toiling to amass property which they could never enjoy themselves nor share with others. But they welcomed their young relative with as much warmth as they knew how to infuse into their words; for she was an heiress and an anvalid, and they were her nearest kin.

But oh! how the poor child's heart sank within her, as she gazed around on the large dimly-lighted rooms, whose ponderous furniture had acquired that stiff immoveable air which always distinguishes unusual articles; and a desolate, home sick feeling settled upon her heart, as she contrasted this lonely house with her own pretty chamber were all was sunshine and comfort. Except on great occasions, the kitchen and some small sleeping rooms were the only ones opened. The former served for all domestic purposes, for diding-room and parlor. It was large and almost as lonely as the rest—brown beams loured grimly overhead, and the vast fire-place seemed ready to swallow up the whole.

When she was shown to her chamber at night her footsteps echosed loudly through the uncarpetted hall and on the bare creaking stairs. When her aunt left her she threw herself on the bed and sobbed aloud. It was furnished with a bed and chair, a very small looking glass, and a stand of the narrowest proportions, with long ricketty legs. And this was all. Never before had she passed a night in such a room.

But when she had dried her tears and laid herself down for the night she could not sleep. The cold linen struck a chill through her frame, and the weight of the bed-clothes, which yet gave no warmth, was insupportable. Then the wind rose and made such strange, unearthly noises around the house that she was filled with fear.

At last, after two or three hours, she rose and wrapping a shawl about her, descended to the kitchen. As she opened the door, the pair, who still sat by the hearth, were started by her unexpected appearance.

"What is the matter, my dear?" said Mrs. Martin, in a tone intended to be very gentle.

"Oh, aunt it is so cold and so lonesome up stairs, I had rather sit up all night than stay there."

"If you are cold, I'll put more clothes on the bed but as to being lonesome I'm sure there can't any thing be more nice and snug."

"If you please, won't you let me sit here till you go up stairs? I shan't mind it so much then."

Mrs. Martin looked at her husband, who shook his head, and she replied.

"No, my dear. Go right back to your room, and I'll bring you something warm to put to your feet, I can't have you think to begin to be a baby, and if you are afraid of the wind, I shall be ashamed of you. And don't you ever come down stairs my dear, after you have gone to bed again. And another time you must warm before you go."

With a heavy heart poor Mary Loring again ascended the stairs, that seemed to creek louder and echo longer than before; and burying her face in her pillow, wept herself to sleep.

CHAPTER II.

"Love knoweth every form of air, and every shape of earth,
And comes unbidden everywhere, like thought's mysterious birth."

From that day a new life opened to the orphan child. She had come to her aunt gladly, for she longed for kindness and tenderness, but she found little there. She was a docile girl, for she had early learned obedience, and had scarcely ever known that she had a will of her own, far less that it was to be gratified.

She had little strength of mind, little self-reliance, for faculties that are never allowed action soon cease to exist. See was of a sweet and uncomplaing disposition, fond only of her books and of the pretty embroidery, painting, &c., which she had been taught at school. But with a sigh she submitted to be deprived of her frame and her colors, and soon learned to sit meekly at the coarse sewing which her aunt bountifully provided for her; or laid it aside without a murmur to draw a bucket of water from the deep well, or to bring wood in her slender arms.

She seldom spoke, unless it was in answer to some inquiry, and seemed falling into a sort of apathy when the Spring came, and its soft winds and new springing grass, and delicate blossoms, so like herself, aroused her to a degree of activity. It had been the gossip of all the quilting parties and tea-drinkings of the neighborhood, that Abel Martin's rich neice was little better than a servant in her uncle's house. Many of these murmurs had reached Mrs. Martin's ears, and perhaps it was for this cause that now Mary was left more to herself and her own wishes. So she used to wander about the woods, or recline on the dandelion and violet-gemmed banks of a low, sweet-toned brook, that stole through her uncle's meadows, or, with her pencil, make sketches of the pleasant scenes she saw.

An old dog, no favorite with the family, which contrived to pick up a precarious living in the kitchen and woods, gradually attached himself to the orphan, and at last became her inseparable companion. Alone in the fields, she was more happy than she had been since her father's death. She wove garlands for the old dog's neck, and while he gravely sat and listened to her, she told him long stories for want of other auditors, and sang her favorite songs to the Spring birds. Her cheek grew less pale, and the "gentle medicine" that nature offers the desolate, seemed healing her grief.

The Summer came, and Mary still wandered out as usual, gradually acquiring health and strength, when one day she was surprised to find, by her seat, under a hickory that grew near the brook, a pretty rustic basket of flowers and fruit. A thrill rushed through her frame, an intense delight that she had not felt for months. They were for *her*. Somebody must have thought of and pitied her. It was a *friend* who placed them there, surely. But who could it be? She knew no one, had made no acquaintances, for her aunt had discouraged any advances made by the neighbors' daughters towards a friendship with ner niece and she had neither cared nor heeded.

Day after day she came there, and never failed to find some similar gift. She had pleased herself with weaving a hundred pretty romances, of which they were the foundation. One morning all the woodland creatures were astir. The birds were busier than ever among the bushes; the squirrels' eyes were brighter as they shone out from their mischievous little faces; and every leaf was glistening and fluttering in the early breeze.

With a light heart, Mary bounded over the mossy stones and withered leaves in a glad race with the old dog, which made the echoes ring with his barking. With flushed cheeks and eager eyes she reached her favorite tree, and looked around for her accustomed gift.—But it was not to be seen. "Wolf," she said, gaily, "you were here first, you have carried off my flowers. Where are they?"

"They are here, Miss Loring," said a young man, stepping from behind the tree.

Marry looked at him for a moment in mute astonishment. Deep blushes overspread her face, and she curtsied, not knowing what else to do; then, with a sudden impulse, leaped across the brook, and was bounding away towards the house, when she heard the unknown exclaim, "Miss Loring! Miss Loring!"

From mere force of habit, she paused to listen to what he had to say, and was half frightened when he crossed the brook and stood by her side. He offered her the flowers, which she did not dare refuse, but stood trembling and wishing to go. There was nothing very frightful in the case, at least so thought Louis Harden, as he smiled at the poor child's paleness. He was a young farmer, with rather better education, better looks, and better means than any of his neighbors; and therefore thought himself abundantly qualified, on all these accounts, to make the acquaintance of the heiress, whose situation had excited so much sympathy in the vicinity. But knowing this would be entirely distasteful to the Martins, he had made this experiment, and was well pleased with his success.

It is to be feared that the young farmer's work suffered that day, for the sun was high in the heavens when he joined his haymakers, and he often paused and stood leaning on his rake, as if in deep thought.

"What is the matter with you child?" said aunt Martin, as Mary entered the door; "your cheeks are as red as a piny! You havn't looked so well this year. I told you 'twould be the saving of you to come and live with me. But it seems to me you've been a great ways this morning. Now run right up stairs, and go to reeling that woolen yarn; you've got so smart you can do it as well as not." Mary gladly escaped to the chamber; and in the execution of her homely, but rather pleasant task, found ample time to think over the adventure of the morning. It was such an event in her quiet, aimless life.

"I know I mustn't tell aunt," she thought, "for then, he says, she will shut me up, and never let me go out of doors again; but I am afraid it is very wrong."

"Oh, dear!" she said aloud, "what have I done? I have gone on, and on, reeling this yarn, and not tied a single knot, and now I shall have to wind in all off and commence the skein again!"

Poor Mary Loring. Something had sadly discomposed her that day, for it required all her patience to get her simple work right, and at night, so little had been accomplished that her aunt bestowed a sound scolding upon her, and bounced out of the room in a rage. Never had the old lady's manner seemed half so coarse or repulsive, and a flood of tears concluded the untoward events of the day.

On the morrow she lingered in the house instead of going as usual. She walked from the door to the window, took up her sewing, laid it aside, and to use Mrs. Martin's expression, "fidgetted," until, losing all forbearancee, the thrifty housewife exclaimed, "Miss are you going to take a walk, or ain't you? Because if you ain't, you can go and finish that yarn: and if you are, you'd better go, so as to get back some time to-day. You wouldn't be indulged to take a walk by every body, I can tell you. I wouldn't humor an own daughter as I do you. Come, if you're going, go!"

The vision of the woolen yarn and the hot chamber decided the child, and she went out without a word. Old Wolf, who had been as restless as his young friend followed, and Mrs. Martin stood in the door grumbling.

"There you go, a pretty pair indeed! that's all either of you are good for; and if it wasn't for them that's dead and gone, I wouldn't be bothered with either of you, the girl or the dog. But I promised old Elsie Harden, when she gave me that dog when he was a puppy, to keep him, and now I suppose I must. I should think Louis would come and get him, now the old women's gone, but if he did, I would'n't let him have him just for saying that I was cross to Mary. Pretty high times! when he or anybody else is going to take me in hand!"

So the dame went to her work, and Mary and Wolf, unconscious of her disparaging soliloquy, wended their way to the brook.—She did not dare to go quite down, but stood in the edge of woods a moment, and looked towards the hickory. Quietly leaning against its trunk stood Louis Harden, and as old Wolf, enraged at this disturber of their usual haunt, bounded forth barking loudly, he looked around and saw the trembling child.

In an instant he had met her, and with a hundred thanks for her coming, led her to her favorite seat. A beautiful volume of illustrated poetry lay there, and with delight she seized it, for it was so long since she had seen a new book.

"Did you bring this for me?" she said quite innocently.

"I did, and I will bring you a new one every day, if you will come and take it."

"How good you are!" said the child. Isn't it strange that my uncle has never brought me anything since I came here to live!"

"You do not know those relatives of yours yet, Miss Loring."

And, lowering his voice, Louis frankly and honestly told her their whole design so far as actions, which were sufficiently definite, had revealed it.

She did not half comprehend him. She knew that she had property of her own, but this was now her home, and she felt that she ought to love and obey them as much as possible. She could not believe what he said, but she listened, and it was enough.

Days, weeks, passed on, and the orphan had laid her head in Louis Harden's bosem and promised to be his.

The surprise of Able Martin cannot be described when his young neighbor came to him and claimed his consent to taking her from them. But he was a shrewed, crafty man, and betrayed no displeasure, which was scarcely to be expected. He requested a day to consider of it; and on the morrow Louis was informed of his willingness to part with Mary, since it was her choice to leave them, but insisted that a whole year should intervene between that time and her marriage, on account of her youth.

To this Louis reluctantly agreed, not without some misgivings at the old man's unusual urbanity, but he was too much pleased with his unexpected success in the negotiation to speculate on it long.

CHAPTER III.

"She looked from out the window,
With long and asking gaze,
From the cold clear light of morning
To the Twilight's purple haze.
Cold and pale the planets shone—still the girl kept gazing on."

Very different now was the life of Mary Loring. She was petted and indulged like a spoiled child. Whatever her uncle and aunt had chosen not to do before, was done now; beautiful dresses took the place of her mourning; the large chamber was opened and handsomely furnished for her—even luxuriously. When she exchanged the narrow closet which she had hitherto occupied for this room with its soft carpet, its draped windows, its books and piano, she felt that no gratitude was too much to express to her friends.—Louis was dazzled with this excess of kindness; he could not but suspect at times the existence of some under current, that would, by and by, sweep away all this goodly show, yet gradually forgot these thoughts, and when the Summer came again, was completely charmed by the attentions of the Martins.

The year of probation was passed—the wedding day of the farmer and the young orphan came. It had long before been announced, and all the country round was bidden to attend the ceremony. The evening closed in, and brilliant lights shone from Abel Martin's windows. The old rooms had been stripped of their antiquated furniture, and rich showy couches, divans ottomans, and other unaccustomed articles, of which the guests knew not even the names, substituted in their places. Curtains of embroided lace fell to the floor, admitting the soft evening air.

The right wing had been selected for the supper room, and through the door, ostentatiously left open, appeared long tables, whose richly decorated viands seemed too beautiful to be merely eaten.

The orphan sat in her chamber. She had never dreamed, even in her early happy days of wearing aught so lovely, so costly, as her bridal robe. It was a gift from her aunt, and the bridemaid descanted at great length on her generosity and envied Mary so kind a friend. Very beautiful was the orphan as she sat there, for that sweetness that betokens perfect happiness dwelt on her face.

The guests had all arrived, and the clock pointed to nine. It struck, and at the instant the quick pattering of a horse's hoofs and the roll of wheels were heard.

"It is Louis!" said the bride. "I know Ranger's pace so well."

Her aunt bustled from the room, and the bridemaids took a last look at their own and then stood at the window to wait the moment for them to descend. Ten minutes passed. They looked at each other. Ten more—the bride grew pale—the girls whispered, and one left the room. There was a low murmur in the parlors, but no bridegoom came. They had parted but a few hours before, and why was he not there to claim her hand? The bride hid her face; and her friend came and knelt by her side; and spoke soothing words. A half hour passed, and Mary sprang to her feet, as the sound of horse's hoofs was heard, and the same roll of wheels, but this time they went from the house.

At that moment her uncle and her aunt entured and requesting the bridesmaid to leave them alone for a moment, then told the half bewildered girl that it was all a jest, that they never meant she should marry Louis Harden, that he had gone, and all between them was over forever.

They spoke most lovingly to her, and begged her to go down and help them to make merry with their friends—that it was all as a ruse that the pretended wedding was arranged—and that all they had intended to do was to give a grand party in her honor—that they could not part with her, even to so worthy a man as Louis.

Mary was bewildered—she neither wept nor spoke. She looked vacantly into their faces, and occasionally responded, "Yes—yes," as if she acquiesced in all. But she had not understood the meaning of a single word. They had forseen a storm of tears and reproaches, but they were not prepared for this. They looked at each other for explanation, but they knew not that her delicate fagile soul was that hour darkened, and that she was unconscious of word or deed.

"Will you go down with us now?"

"Yes, yes," was the response. They put wine to her lips and she drank, and they led her among the guests, who were wholly incredulous concerning the flimsy excuse of the pretended wedding. How many young hearts ached and eyes were dimmed with tears for the sake of that gentle creature, led like a lamb to the sacrifice! There was such a strange unfitness in her bridal robes for that stricken one. She moved about, leaning on her uncle's arm, so mutely, with such a suffering look, they could not endure the sight. But no one dared risk the displeasure of the hosts by being the first to leave, and so the evening slowly wore away, and they departed and all was still. There was great excitement in all the countryside as to the evening, and before sunrise every person within miles around knew what had taken place.

But the real facts were these, and soon they were noised abroad. When Louis Harden entered he was met by Abel himself, who conducted him into a back room, and seating him at a table, reached him a pen and requested him to sign a paper which lay there for it was the price of Mary Loring! It was a bond by which he was bound to have nothing whatever to do with her property during her life, and if she died before him to relinquish every cent of it to her nearest kin.

The boldness, the audacity of the demand almost putrified him. It was repeated with the assurance that there was no appeal, that the arrangement had been made at Mary's suggestion, and with her entire consent.—Louis replied in fierce words that he would not degrade himself by such a bond!—that Mary might make such disposition of her property as she chose, but he would not sign the paper. Abel was disconcerted. He had calculated on the young man's love for his niece too far. It was for this he had expended so much—for this he had schooled his rude nature into deference for her he was determined to deceive. In vain he entreated, almost threatened—nay, prayed. At last he represented the distress of the bride herself—but it was now useless to attempt stemming the torrent of passion, and flinging the old man into a corner, as he strove to stay him, he rushed from the house, and they saw him no more.

CHAPTER IV.

"Of Love that never found his earthly close
What sequel? Stenning eyes and breaking hearts!
Or all the same as if he had not been."

Oh, what a morrow was that which dawned on Mary Loring! With the morning came back her reason, but dimly at first; and she rose and walked out into the woods, with her bridal veil hung over her head. Wolf followed her footsteps, as she tottered down the hill, and looked up into her face with mute intelligence. As she approached the well-known seat, why did she stand so statute like gazing with streeming eyes down on the moss? There lay, his face buried in his hands, her recreant lover. He had not heard her light feeble footsteps; and, as she stood, a remembrance of all the past suddenly swept over her, and she turned and fled, with the speed of a falcon, towards home. And Louis never knew his agony was watched by her, and from that hour they were strangers.

Well as he had loved her, his was a stern, proud spirit, and once angered was not easily reconciled. He had unhesitatingly, included her in his denunciations of her miscalled protectors; and having done so—though with no other reason save her miserly uncle's lying assertion—he would not retract. He went into his harvest field and labored; he mingled with the busy men, and, by and by, the sharpness of the wounded feeling wore away.

But Mary Loring sat alone in her now lonely room, drooping and inconsolable.—Conscience striken at their own work, Mr. [illegible] ceaseless care and attention; they tried, but in vain, to win her from her solitude, and to no one would she entrust one thought or feeling that dwelt in her breast. So she lived on—each spring found her more pale, more wan, and when she had heard that Louis Harden had brought a fair young bride to his home, she faded still faster. Every one marvelled how she could live, so worn and wasted, but not with sickness of pain. She never, never reproached *him*, never mentioned his name, never looked at the gifts he had made her.

On went the years, with a slow, heavy foot fall, but there was sorrow elsewhere than in Abel Martin's house. Poor Mrs. Harden had ever been very delicate; and when the long March winds came on keenly blowing from the South, so damp and chilly, a heavy cold settled on her lungs; and, when May flowers were blooming, she lay dying. They had opened the windows to give her air, and the breath of those sweet, imperfect roses, that blossom so early, came into the room, and the dying one felt their breath, and asked for a branch; they were in their first youth, she was about to leave hers forever. At her request, all save her husband left her, and then turning her anxious eyes to his, she said:

"Dear Louis, you have been so kind, so good to me, that I cannot leave you without many, many thanks. Wives do not often give thanks for those things which they claim as a right, but I wish to do you justice."

"My dear wife," faltered Louis, "your own loveliness and goodness I have never half repaid. You have been to me the best and dearest wife in the world, and why now disturb yourself by these recollections?"

"Louis," said the dying woman, with more energy, "do not seek to deceive me in death. For years I have known your secret. The story of your love all knew save I; and when I came to learn it, I felt deep pity both for you and for her. But when in sleep I heard you murmur 'Mary!' and moan in your dreams, oh, how sick at heart I grew! It was a long time, Louis, before I brought myself to share a divided heart; but when I remembered that poor Mary was dying from day to day, I gave up all bad feelings, and I have seen you stand in abstraction many times when you knew not any one was near, and gaze towards the path that used to lead to Abel Martin's; and I have long known of your moonlight visits to an old hickory by a brook, near the woods where you used to meet Mary; but, dear Louis, I have felt no hardness of heart at this, and for many months I have sent Sarah every day to ask after Mary, or to carry her some flowers, or some delicate food, though she has never known whence they came.—So do not grieve at having deceived me, for it has been all well with me at last."

The heart-broken man had no answer to make to these loving words, sharper to him than the keenest reproof. "Oh, my angel wife!" he groaned aloud.

There was a low rap at the door, and he rose from his knees, where he had fallen by his wife's bedside, and opened it. A note was placed in his hand, which he read. It ran thus:

"My neice is dying, and prays you to come to her. If you remember the love you once felt for her, I entreat you to come.

ABEL MARTIN."

A sudden change passed over the young man's face, and he murmured, "O God! my punishment is greater than I can bear!"

"Read!" whispered the wife. He obeyed.

"Promise me, Louis Harden, that you will go!"

"Never, and leave you," was his reply.

"Promise!" she repeated, tightening her grasp upon his hand. There was a look in those dimmed eyes he could not refuse. "I will," he said huskily.

"The Lord bless you and that poor girl!" breathed forth the dying woman, and Louis stood alone with the dead.

Much wondered they who were gathered there when they saw him leave the house, and turn his face towards the woods; but more would they have marvelled had they known where his next hour was passed. Evening shades were closing in when he entered, for the first time in seven years, the wide old dwelling where, so long before, should have been his bride. None save the aged pair knew of his visit. He entered that richly furnished chamber where his bride had waited his coming that cruel while—and waited in vain!

She lay on a low luxurious couch, thus alas!

"Through long days of sadness,
And nights devoid of ease,"

had failed to bring "sleep to her eyes, or slumber to her eyelids." The dim light was enough to show how wasted and spiritual that poor frame had become. The stupor of death already lay upon her, and Louis was kneeling beside her, ere she was aware of his presence.

"Lay me nearer, nearer," she uttered with difficulty, as they lifted her slight form towards the bedside.

She laid her thin white arms around his neck, and a smile, the first for years, spread over her face. But tears rained from his eyes, and strong emotions shook his frame.

"Do you remember the brook, and the flashing of the hickory leaves? The dew was on the moss—and your flowers, how sweet they were?"

Those seven years seemed forgotten, and Louis answered: "I saw you bounding through the woods; your hair was floating back on the wind, your eyes were so bright! Oh, it was a fatal morinng! Dear Mary, what have you not endured!"

At the sound of that voice a low growl arose from a dark corner, and old Wolf slowly crept towards the bed. "He never leaves me now," said the poor child.

"Will you bury me by the edge of the woods, there—there where you first told me [illegible] I should have did the same. Stoop lower, Louis, tell me, do you love me?"

The voice was so low, that no other ear heard save one. As if to take a last look at his dear mistress' face, the old dog laid his paws on the edge of the bed, and looked at her as though he knew the import of the scene, then he shrank back into his corner.

Many a low word was murmured there, and many a faint caress was given by that feeble child. At last the voice ceased—the white arms fell back—and once more the young man stood alone with the dead. Yes, *his* dead—for all were gone save him. They could no longer endure to see the desolation they had wrought, and had stolen away to feed remorse alone.

The terrible sufferings of that man who can tell? He went forth from the death chamber scarce alive. He sought his own home, so silent and drear, and there hid himself from all sympathy—all pity. The dead were buried, one in the church-yard—one in the shadow of the forest: but for which mourned he most? For the young wife who had learned her bitter lesson of self-control from his teaching, who forgave him ere he asked—or the orphan who had none else to love, and died when she might no longer love him?—*Columbian Magazine.*

POOR YOUNG MEN.

It is confidently asserted that a poor young man has but two alternatives—either to go to work or go to the devil. A great number choose the latter. It is a singular choice, but those who make it may be seen any fine day, lounging in squads about the corners of the streets, with the stumps of cigars in their mouths.—*Thompson's Rep.*

Never was any thing said with more truth. A young man who has not the means of living independent of labor, had better go to work, though he receive not enough for his labor to pay for his board and furnish him with clothing. Nothing detracts so much from the estimation of a young man whom we know to be poor, than a habit of idleness. It is almost always the sure sign of future disgrace and ruin. And when we observe that habit of idleness degenerating into habits of dissipation and licentiousness, then we are called upon to bury hope, and forget the early promise of youth. It is painful to the philanthropist to pass along and witness the deep, damning, devouring degradation of their species, as they exhibit themselves in the sunlight around the corners of our streets. They will find the above assertion verified in its full meaning.—*Sat. Emporium.*

EARLY RISING.—The difference between rising every morning at 6 and 8, in the course of forty years, amounts to 50,000 hours, or 8 years 121 days and 10 hours, which will afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years; so that it is the same as if ten years were added to a man's life in which he could command eight hours each day for the cultivation of his mind and heart.

THE ELEPHANT.—Last Sunday, as the rector of a church up town was about to perform the evening service, the sexton handed him a note, which, as it commenced in the usual form of an application prayers, he read aloud, as as follows: "The prayers of this congregation are solicited for a young man who has gone to sea—*the elephant.*"—*Sunday Despatch.*

Old Europe and Young America.

Europe goes on dreaming of the proud eras of her former glory, and through decrepit and failing from the active seeds of all kinds of corruptions, still she cannot give credit to the prodigies of the rising people of America, whom she views in the light of adventurers and *parvenus*.

Cherishing the prejudices of England, she takes a species of indirect flattery and eulogium, various misrepresentations which are made by a calculating enemy about the American expeditions made in Mexico.

According to European journals, both the land and sea forces of the United States are badly accoutred, ill-disciplined, wasting away under diseases, frequently mutinous, and cannot long withstand being dispersed like clouds by the formidable and numerous army of the heroic generalissimo, Santa Anna.

All these accounts, which are merely the imaginings of frivolous journalists, and offered in a species of homage to the credulity of Europe, are proved to be false by the authentic accounts recently received, and which bear on their face the impress of undoubted impartiality.

Open a map of the United States and Mexico, look at the line of operations by sea and land of the forces of the Union, and one would be inclined to believe that the great genius of Carnot and Bonaparte suggested the plans pursued by the American generals in Mexico, and the brilliant success of France during the invasions of Belgium, Germany and Italy, had been translated across the Atlantic.

A fleet of vessels is overrunning the coast of California, some three hundred leagues in extent, and has in three months effected the conquest of that territory, where, moreover, they are hailed with delight by the Mexican population as liberators.

During these hundred days, a body of five thousand men, under the command of General Kearney, effected the conquest of New Mexico without a blow.

Another army, under the command of Gen. Taylor, has taken Matamoras, Monterey, Saltillo, and marched on Victoria, which is an equal distance from Monterey and Tampico, where the three American generals, Kearney, Taylor and Wool will meet and concentrate their forces.

Another fleet has taken Tampico, the best port in the Gulf; the troops were landed, the place fortified, and in a few weeks only this flourishing town is made a new centre for Mexican commerce in the United States, and the army that occupied it marched to Victoria, the rendezvous of all the invading army.

All these conquests, the immensity of which it is that renders them apparently fabulous, are carried into effect by the same prestige as the almost miraculous invasion of Germany and Italy by the young Gen. Bonaparte, who only had unpaid and unaccoutred soldiers under *his* command—all, however, young, and volunteers, and inspired by patriotism and love of glory.

Bonaparte carried liberty to the other side of the Alps; and at the sight of the French flag, the population arose and hailed the victor as a preserver and one sent by the Almighty.

On the coast of California and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, and at Tampico, the same kind of generals and soldiers were present, and the same immense and glorious results.

The American soldiery are also the sons of agriculturists, as volunteers; and their only ambition is the glory of their country and the deliverance of an enslaved people. Their generals volunteer like themselves, without any more experience of war or commanding than Bonaparte had at his *debut*, have, like the European heroes concentrated the force of mind, will, and promise of liberty.

Let us pause an instant to make an essential remark. Mexico is inhabited by serious enmity. She is annually almost a prey to the excesses of some new revolution, and is always treated as a conquered nation by the various victorious generals. In this invasion by the American army, she sees an end to all her difficulties, and a road opened to prosperity and greatness. Hence the issue of the various combats has been promptly decided.

In vain does England, the enemy of the country she formerly possessed, but which she lost at the cannon's mouth—in vain does she suppose, in her cowardly and envious forethought, that all Mexico has arisen, and that the handful of Americans, five hundred leagues off from the principal cities of the Union, will be devastated by the climate, disease, death, and, finally, by Santa Anna's troops. We predict that, before the end of the year 1847, Taylor will plant the American flag in the immense capital of Mexico, in the palaces of Montezuma and Cortez.

During all this time, whilst a few thousand Americans in a few months conquer a country of greater extent than France, richer in mines than the whole continent of Europe—whilst a company of scientific engineers explore the vast deserts of Oregon in every direction, countries hitherto unknown—whilst they describe with great talent the course of their rivers, measure the altitude of their mountains, give descriptions of even the new plants they meet with, discover immense and fertile territories, which they prepare for the colonist which follows them;—whilst they are doing all this, what is old Europe about?

The three grand Pharaohs of the north, having one hundred millions of subjects or slaves, fifteen hundred thousand regular soldiers, and fifteen hundred millions of revenue, conspire together mysteriously for six months and accomplish the conquest of Cracow—a defenceless town, a country of heroes, the saviors in former times of their states, a sainted and sacred city, into which these sovereigns ought not to have entered save with feelings of awe and respect. They take from the Poles their laws, their language, their God, and cause them to submit to a shameful servitude. These princes, absolutely phrenzied by the absolute power in their hands, act over again the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar, and forget the predictions of Daniel, for the fulfillment of which the oppressed daily put up the most fervent prayers.

Young America, on the contrary, hospitable and generous as she is, offers to the proscribed of all nations, land without taxes, and a free share in all the blessings and liberties which Providence has vouchsafed to the human race.

Let us look forward a few years, and prejudge the destinies of the two worlds.

Young America will enter into a treaty of peace with Mexico, and will receive as indemnity California, New Mexico, and Tampico.—

* * * The American shipping from the ports in California will monopolize the commerce of China, the East Indies, &c.

America will generously allow Europe to partake of her conquests, emigration will progressively increase, and there will arise in the interior of the Union flourishing countries, under the names of New France, New Poland and New Ireland. In twenty years America will have doubled her population, commerce, riches, and extent; and her fleets will be much more numerous than those of England and the Old World.

During the same period, the people of old Europe, victims of a sickly civilization, ruined by monopolies and imposts, exposed to famine, suffering under a hard servitude, will be without energy sufficient to resist the invasions of the Muscovite barbarians.

France only can save Europe from an irruption of the northern hordes, and from the increasing and proud dominations of her neighbors on the other side of the channel; but she must be freed from the exorbitant taxations, partial laws, ruinous monopolies, and an absolute and brutifying administration; she must have an inflexible will to regain the institutions of '89, the re-establishment of national militia, the government of the country itself, the liberty of teaching, the press, &c. Had she even an international administration of the 16th century, as described by Machiavelli, we might say, in the words of that great writer, "France, this country of heroes, has nothing to fear from Spain, England, or Germany, &c. She has only to fear the sacrilegious usurpation of her sacred liberties."

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.—Messrs. Shaw and Holden arrived at St. Louis on Thursday last, direct from Oregon, having left the frontier settlements on the 5th May, and made the trip to St. Joseph in eighty-three days. The party met but little difficulty on the route. The various parties of emigrants to Oregon and California were making rapid progress. Davidson and his company were met at the Big Sandy, and two other companies at Green river. The Mormons with their immense train of wagons were met near the forks of Platte river, on their route to California, and their rulers, the "Twelve Apostles" as they are called, were met at Fort Bridges. It was understood that the Mormons would not proceed this season further than Salt Lake. At Fort Hall, Messrs Shaw and Thompson met Samuel Brannon, and from him they obtained news from California down to the 25th May.—Lieut. Col. Fremont had been arrested for disobedience of orders by Gen. Kearney, and had been ordered home to the United States to take his trial before a Court Martial. This difficulty grew out of the ill feeling and contradictory movements of Gen. Kearney and Com. Stockton. Com. Stockton had left, and was on his way home. It was announced some days ago by Col. Russel, who came with despatches, that Gen. Kearney was about to arrest Col. Fremont, and have him hung as a rebel. Nobody, of course, believed the latter part of the statement; but the arrest of Fremont proves that the quarrel between Gen. Kearney and Com. Stockton was more serious than was at first apprehended.

The American fleet was Lower California, engaged against Mazatlan, Acapulco and other towns in that quarter. The troops had all been ordered to concentrate in the same direction. There is no detail given of contemplated movements, but it is doubtless to enforce the blockade proclaimed by Com. Biddle. Gen. Kearney was about to leave California, and expected to reach the states in the month of September.

The affairs of California generally appear in a very unsettled condition. Messrs. Shaw and Thompson learned from Brannon additional details of the sufferings experienced by the parties of emigrants which failed to reach California before the last winter came upon them. They add to the horrors of the previous accounts; Seventy-five perished from cold, by exposure to the snow, and from starvation! The survivors were reduced to the dreadful alternative of subsisting upon the dead bodies of their companions! The whole Reed family, in connection with that of Donnor, reached the Sutter's settlement in safety, after enduring incredible sufferings.

Com. Drake, of the British ship Modeste, is on his way to the United States, overland, with a small party. He will probably be attacked by the Pawnees.

CANAL ROUND THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.—We are glad to see the project of a Canal around the Falls of Niagara, again agitated. It is a disgrace to our nation to be compelled to pass through the canal and locks of a foreign goverement to reach over our waters.—The Welland canal is doing a large business and her revenues comes mostly from American shipping. Such is the magnitude of her business already, that the Canadian government have ordered secrecy of the amount of its business. No statistics can be gathered at her collector's office. We are now paying her tribute for navigation in a sum sufficient to build locks around the Falls on our side. A gentleman residing at St. Catherine's gives the following statistics for the month of June.

Up this summer were Arabian	274
194 scows and 104 rafts also passed. Part of them for American ports.	
The Ogdensburgh and Boston railroad finished, double the number of American crafts would take that route, as the company estimate they can take flour over their road for 37½ cts a bbl. In ordinary times, it would be good freight for our vessels to take flour to Ogdensburgh for the same sum, being only 75 cts a barrel from Detroit to Boston.—*Detroit Free Press.*	

WHIG, BUT NOT A TORY.—A farmer from the upper end of our county, came to the office of the Democrat last week, and subscribed for the paper. After he had done so he said he had never acted with the Democratic party, but he thought he should in future.—Upon being asked the reason for the change, he said, his father was always a Federalis, and that he himself was a National Republican. When the party quit the name of National Republicans, and assumed that of "Whig," he went with them. "But," said he "now they are making another change, and are about to call themselves Democratic Whigs. They are opposed to the country and to the war, and I am done with them. I am tired of their treason, and hereafter you may always know where to find me. If you want to see me, look in the ranks of those who go for their country, right or wrong: I will always be there, whether they are called Democrats or Whigs. At the present time, the Democrats occupy that position, and as long as they do, I am with them. I cannot go with the party called Whigs any longer. Their course is too much like that of the old Tories of the Revolution." It is unnecessary to state that his name was not long in being placed on our subscription list.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

BREACH OF PROMISE.—It may be a satisfaction to all parties to know that hereafter, in Pennsylvania, in cases of this kind, the evidence of a promise and acceptance must be positive, and not inferential, the Supreme Court having lately so decided in a case in which the circumstances were most aggravated, and which ought to have justified such an inference, if any thing could. Ladies will, therefore, see the necessity of bringing their lovers up to the point, and make them pop the question directly, otherwise it will not amount to much. They also must be prepared to say "yes" in an open, loud voice, as we question much whether fainting away, the old manner of acceptance, is now sufficient.—*Baltimore Sun.*

LIFE IN THE WEST.—Constable Phillips, of Coonhil Hill, (Galena, Illinois,) was married night before last, and, as common in these parts, a parcel of his acquaintances felt bound to give him a shivaree on the occasion. We understand he told them if they did they would have to abide the consequence. This did not deter the "fun;" and the consequence was, that when the medley began, Phillips threw among the crowd some "devlish machines," which exploded and lodged several large shot in some three of them. John Ross, late a volunteer of Capt. Crow's company, had fourteen or fifteen lodged in different parts of his body, and is supposed to be in a dangerous situation.—Dr. Johnson has been out to see the wounded. Phillips is not at home, and officer Gallagher is looking him up. So much for not allowing one's acquaintance to get married without saluting them with a medley of trumpets, bells, kettledrums, and any number of wind instruments.—*Galena Jeffersonian.*

It is said that when Gen. Taylor, on reading Gen. Scott's letter requesting a detail of troops came to the following, "*Send me Washington's and Bragg's batteries,*" he broke off, and broke out as follows: "Send him everything, Major! D—n him! don't he want my hat! He can take my hat!" at the same time shying his venerable castor at the orderly. By this time the effervescence had "biled over" and the old general wound off with, "He can't have another gun."

Later from Mexico.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 14.

The steamer Fashion has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz. She left the latter port on the 2d inst. Gen. Scott was at Puebla on the 30th of July, when there was a strong probability of an immediate advance on the capitol.

Gen. Valencia arrived at the Capital on Monday 26th ult., with 4,000 troops.

Gen. Pierce arrived at Perote after an action with the Guerrillas, near the National Bridge. Lieutenant Simpson of the Indiana Reg. and the Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Regiment are dead.

A courier of the British legation arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st, with correspondence from the Capital of the 19th and from Puebla of the 30th. Mr. Kendall represents the chances of peace in an unfavorable light.—He says, Gen. Scott will march immediately on the arrival of Gen. Pierce, certainly in the 1st week of August, and it is more than probable that the hardest fight yet will be at the city of Mexico. The Mexicans were prepared to meet him, having all their fortifications completed and 25,000 men.

The English legation was secretly exerting every influence to keep the Americans out of the Capital.

Other letters to the Picayune represent the chances of peace in a more favorable light and think the resistance to our advance will be almost nothing.

Congress had referred Buchanan's letter back to the executive, and thrown on him the responsibilities of the war.

The peace party at the Capital was strong and increasing, they have no faith in their Generals.

The Sun of Anahuac, says that when the Guerrillas attacked Gen. Pierce 600, Americans approached under their fire until within a hundred yards of the Mexicans, when our forces opened a deadly fire, forcing them to an immediate retreat. While the Mexicans were retreating, the American cavalry rushed upon them killing about 100. The position of the Mexicans was one of the strongest in the country, but the Americans passed the bridge after a short engagement and arrrived at Perote in safety. Gen. Scott despatched Gen. Smith's Brigade from Pueblo to meet them at Perote.

The Com. Times considers the news a full confirmation of the failure of the Trist mission and that all prospects of peace are dissipated. Its correspondent states that there had been a contest about their constitutional rights between Congress and Santa Anna, both charging the responsibility of making peace upon the other. The discussion has shown what was generally supposed, that the latter personage sincerely desired the patching up of the difficulties between the two countries, as the sole means of securing his grand object. He is ambitious of the Dictatorship.

When Congress dissolved it was done by the withdrawal of such a number of members as to leave the remainder below a constitutional quorum.

Santa Anna held a council of general officers, at which it was resolved to effect one more encounter, either by marching against Gen. Scott at Puebla, or rejecting the propositions for negotiations and calmly await his advance, and stand on the defensive in order to be free to act.

Government has issued a decree suspending all newspapers except the official organ.

N. O. Delta says that Congress has met and adjourned without coming to any decision upon the proposition of our government.

All letters from the capital agree that Gen. Scott can take the city without difficulty, and that the foreign merchants at the capital are anxious for his arrival.

Lieut. Whipple had arrived at the capital. He is treated well and expects soon to be exchanged.

Com. Perry has withdrawn his force from Tuxpan, on account of the sickness prevailing among the men, until the sickly season passes. The Sun of Anahuac attributes this withdrawal to the overwhelming force of the enemy and a fear of an attack.

General Almonte was still in confinement at Mejical.

Zinglo Alvarez was in the capital about the middle of July, and had several long interviews with Santa Anna.

Mr. Trist has been indisposed, but was convalescent.

Another despatch, dated at Richmond, Aug. 14th, says that a letter from Mr. Kendall at Puebla, July 18th, mentions that Gen. Pierce had arrived, and that Gen. Scott's army was then moving.

PANTHER FIGHT.—From a letter dated Newton, Jasper county, Arkansas, July 5:

Mr. Samuel Hudson went into the woods about three miles from his house, accompanied by his son, ten or twelve years old, to cut a bee-tree, and as he expected to find 'lots' of honey, he did not take his shoting iron with him, believeing he could not carry it and the honey too. When he got to the tree he commenced chopping, his son standing 80 or 100 steps from him, with a butcher's knife in his hand. He had cut but a few moments when he heard a noise just above him in a hollow. He looked up, and saw a huge panther walking leisurely, paying no attention to him. Determined not to let him pass thus, Hudson took up a stone and threw at it. The panther stopped, looked up, saw Hudson, and made at him, without asking him if he was ready. Hudson turned to take his axe out of the tree to fight with, but before he could get it and turn around the panther was on him, and he was compelled to drop his axe and take it 'fist and scull.'

Its first effort was to take him by the throat, but throwing his head back it caught him by the forehead and bit him severely. He knocked it off two or three times, and it would rise and rear again to get him by the throat, but he prevented it from doing so by striking it 'underhanded,' and runing his arm in its mouth. He at last caught it so he could hold it with one hand, and called for his knife, which his son handed him, and he soon despatched the monster by stabbing it behind the shoulders. He then made his way home, which he reached without assistance, very weak from the loss of blood. He was confined a few days, but his wounds are doing well. He was soon able to attend to his business as usual. Is it any wonder we whip the Mexicans so badly, when we have plenty of men who can whip a panther in a fair fight."

HOAXED.—The London Mercury, of July 20th, under the head of "Life in the West," gives numerous scraps for its catalogue of horrors culled from the American papers received by the steamship Cambria, then just arrived, and among others, the following from the Bristol (R. I.) Phœnix.

The Bristol (R. I.) Phœnix says:—"A few days since a person was seen in our jail by Dr. Holmes, who had been confined for several months without a stitch of clothes to cover his nakedness. From extreme weakness he is unable to talk, and cannot therefore tell what his sufferings were. He frequently vents his feelings by tears and sobs, but not a single word of complaint has been heard from his lips."

The horrible event recorded is the birth of a child in prison.

THE MORMON TEMPLE.—The Keokuk Register says, that the sale of the Mormon Temple at Nauvoo to the Catholics has failed, in consequce of some defect in the title. The Catholic have purchased Parley Pratt's house, with the intention of converting it into a church.

LAW AGAINST SEDUCTION.—One hundred thousand women have petitioned Queen Victoria for a law to punish seduction. Let them refuse to associate with the seducer, and there will be no necessity for such a law. Let them also keep away from the seducer, and then there will be no danger.

THE OBSERVER.

..."The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, August 21, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞ THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

"Old Europe and Young America."

We call the reader's attention to the article under this head in another column. It was translated from a French paper for the New York Spirit of the Times. The article will be read by the people of this country with great pleasure, on account of the highly flattering manner in which the writer speaks of us, and the favorable comparisons he makes between Europe and America.

The American Athenæum.

This is the title of a new semi-monthly publication, just commenced at Rochester, N. Y., the first number of which has been laid on our table by the Editor, S. BALDWIN SHAW, Esq. The work is made up of selections from different foreign journals and reviews, and we have no doubt if care is had in compilation, it will be well worth the price of subscription, $2 per year. O. D. Spafford is the agent for this city.

☞Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, we see by the Telegraphic reports, has been ordered to join the army in Mexico.

THE ELECTIONS.

Indiana has elected to Congress seven Democrats and three Federals—Federal gain, one.

Kentucky has elected six Federalists, and four Democrats—Democratic gain, one.

North Carolina has elected six Federalists and three Democrats—Federal gain, three.—Since the election of Representatives to the last Congress, a new arrangement of the districts has been adopted, which is more favorable to the Federalists than the former one.—This will account for their success on the present occasion.

Tennessee has probably elected Brown, Federal, over Brown, Democrat, for Governor. Result on Congressmen not yet ascertained.

Alabama has elected Chapman, Democrat, Governor, by a large majority. The Democrats have elected five members of Congress, and the Federalists, two—Federal gain, one.

Iowa has elected two Democrats to Congress, Federalists, *none!*

A Little too Much Grape.

We gave our neighbor of the Gazette a little too much grape last week. He's off in double quick time, like Santa Anna at Buena Vista; and his account of it, will favorably compare with that redoubtable wooden-legged hero's official after that memorable defeat. It is nothing new, however; our neighbor has a very convenient fashion, when *cornered*, to deny his own identity. So we shall let *him* pass for what *he* is worth!

☞Who superintends the cleaning of our streets, we should like to know. The people pay enough city taxes to have the ditches kept free from filth and dirt—a thing which is very desirable and necessary during the present unhealthy season. We noticed the other day some men engaged in cleaning out the ditch on the east side of French street, but instead of throwing the filth into a cart and carrying it away, as ought to have been done, they merely threw it into the middle of the street, there beneath a hot sun to breed disease, or on the first rain, to be washed back to its old location. When will our city fathers learns wisdom!

Harmonious Whigery.

We cut the following from the Commercial of Wednesday.

"That party (the Whig) which has hitherto denounced it (the war) as unjust and iniquitous.—*Locofoco Meeting.*

Not so. But they denounce the awkward or villainous *authors* of it, and intend to hold them to a strict account before the people for the same. As for the war itself, their principle is, "Beware of entrance to a quarrel; but being in, so bear it that the opposer may beware of them."

If this means any thing, (which is disputed by some,) it means that the whigs are in favor of the war with Mexico. Per contra, now hear the Erie Chronicle, of Tuesday:

"☞ The decided reaction in the public mind, as indicated by the recent elections both in the south and in the west, cannot but be regarded as conclusive proof that the people have no confidence in the national administration, or *that its principal measure, the war with Mexico*, has not the *approbation of the mass of our citizens.* In the northern and middle States *this fact has all along been apparent.*"

Will some one hold these brother's hats and coats while they fight it out. One or the other lies, *sure!*

☞Last Sunday and Monday were warm, warmer, warmest. Old "Sol's" rays came down with an intensity that started the perspiration from every pore. In the shade or out it was all the same, nothing short of an ice house was at all comfortable. Whether any accidents like that which happened to the man in Boston, whose shirt and pants were found standing starched stiff on the side walk all alone, he having melted away, happened here or not we have not learned. We know of some pantaloons and shirts that were starched stiff in the morning, which before night were rather pliable and somewhat moist.

☞The silliest of all things in political action, is the attempt of certain politicians in this State to pin Shunk fast to the coat tail of Gen. Taylor.—*Gazette.*

Except the attempt to pin the fortunes of the anti-war-Wilmot-proviso-whigs to the coat tail of the war-loving-slave-holding-Gen. Taylor.

☞How about those $75,000 you said Mr. Power's election as Canal Commissioner had saved the State, Mr. Gazette? Come, come, gentlemen; either fork up the figures, or back out.

☞During the last month, the coinage at all the mints has been about eight and a quarter millions of dollars, a much larger sum than ever was coined before in the United States within an equal period of time.

☞An editor in Wisconsin after a week's "courting" has come to the conclusion "that if there was any thing which Omnipotence could not foreknow, it was the verdict of a petit jury."

The Increase of Paper Money.

It cannot have escaped the careful observer of the times that the paper currency of the country has been greatly augmented during the past year; not because business required it—not at all—but simply because the race of bankers and speculators, begotten and brought forth by the mania of 1836, are not all dead yet. Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, good authority, by the by, sets down the expansion of paper money in the time specified, at $20,000,000, and adds—"the expansion is still going on." And "still going on!" where, when, and how is it to be stopped!—We look around us, and find no answer to the query—though, thanks to the firmness and patriotism of the Keystone democracy, Pennsylvania has not, and is not, helping to swell the tide. Ohio, under the mad and unfortunate rule of whigery, has brought into existence a general banking law, which turn it as you may, must inevitably bring embarrassment, if not bankruptcy upon the business of the State. That law has brought forth in almost every town and village, a bank, which in turn, are flooding, not only Ohio, but the whole country, with an unsafe, unstable and vitiated currency. Villages, whose names are unknown, save through the medium of their shin-plasters, boast of their banking house, their Cashier, President and Board of Directors. What is the effect of this? One effect is, that the people have just so many more to support, who actually produce nothing. Or in other words, just so many suckers on the body politic, or non-producers, are added to the number which the producer is compelled to support. But, if this were all, we do not know that there would be so much to complain of—there must be just so many paupers in the country at any rate, and they may as well be supported as Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors of Banks, as in any other manner. Let a sudden revulsion in trade take place, produced as it easily can be, by a contraction of the currency, and where would the innocent bill holders be found?—The scenes of the past must answer the question—that past, which was so pregnant with broken banks, broken merchants, ruined farmers and mechanics, and an iniquitous bankrupt law—a law for which Gen. JAMES IRVIN, the whig candidate for Governor, voted while in Congress.

New York, with her general banking law, has undoubtedly greatly helped to swell the expansion of the currency to the enormous sum specified by the authority we have given above. Without *traveling further* than our neighboring county of Chautauque, let us see how and for what purpose this increase of paper is brought about; whether for legitimate business transactions among those where the banks are located, or for shaving and speculation. There have been four, we believe, new banks organized under the General Banking Law of New York in the county of Chautauque during the past year. These banks are located, not in business places, or where there is any prospect of business ever being done, but in out of the way villages, which we venture to assert, not twenty men out of the county, ever heard of until they saw their names on the bills of these new banks. One is located in Clymer, a village that actually does not contain over two hundred inhabitants. Another in the town of Mina, a place, if possible, of less importance than Clymer.—The others are located in equally insignificant places, the names of which we have not learned. Now it cannot be contended that these Banks are necessary to facilitate the business of the people! No, on the contrary they are located in these out of the way places for the very purpose that bill-holders can never find them. Not one dollar we venture to assert is ever discounted at their counters—and for any use they are to the people, they might as well have been located in the Rocky Mountains. They are owned in the city of New York, and the owner has a brokers-shop, where he redeems their issues at one-and-a-half per cent.—thus realizing a very pretty sum out of his own indebtedness. These four banks will have in circulation, probably, not less than four hundred thousand dollars in the course of the year—it may be more. This money is put in circulation among the people—they dispose of their produce for it, and in turn pay it to the merchant for goods—the merchant takes it to New York to buy a new stock with—there he has to convert it into par funds—the broker, the very individual who owns these banks, buys it of him at one-and-a-half per cent. Pays his own debts, and makes a nice little sum into the bargain—enough to pay his expenses to Saratoga, or some other fashionable resort.

Now this is one of the beauties of a general banking law—it is a part of the modus operandi by which the enormous increase of paper money during the past year, has been effected. Do the people of Pennsylvania wish such a system fastened upon them?—do they wish a rag mill located at every village, cross-road and furnace in the State? If they do, let them vote for JAMES IRVIN, and before a twelve month they will be accommodated. If they do not, let them sustain FRANCIS R. SHUNK, and he will hereafter, as he has heretofore, interpose his veto between the people and a further increase of paper money!

☞The Fredonia Censor in a reply to some strictures in out last relative to its inconsistency in opposing the war and supporting a member of Congress who voted against furnishing Gen. Taylor more men and munitions to beat back the enemies of his country, and at the same time supporting Gen. Taylor for President, very skillfully evades the whole matter, though it is careful not to deny the soft impeachment. In order first to divert attention from the true charge we made against it, the editor takes up an immaterial issue—viz: the march of General Taylor to the Rio Grande, and says we convey a false impression when we say he advised that movement.—That we conveyed the true impression, by affirming that fact, and the editor of the Censor the false one by denying it, we refer him to the proof submitted in another column, in reply to a similar charge of the Gazette.

In regard to turning us over to the Panama Herald, we beg leave to decline—we wish to have nothing to say to that sheet. We have nothing to do with Mr. Lewis, farther than to show *your inconsistency* in supporting his vote against the army bill and Gen. Taylor at the same time, who according to your own statement, advised the movement which brought about actual hostilities, and who has been a great and powerful instrument in the hands of the administration in carrying on this "war for the extension of slavery," as you term it.

GEN. TAYLOR'S MARCH TO THE RIO GRANDE.

We agree with the Gazette of the 12th that "falsehood, in whatever form attempted to be palmed upon the public, is odious and disreputable, and demands a prompt refutation."—Believing thus we should have promptly refuted some of the "falsehoods" in the article from which we have quoted the above, in our last, had time and space permitted. We shall do so now, however.

The Gazette says: "A gentleman (meaning Judge Thompson) of high political standing recently asserted in this place, publicly, a shameless falsehood, viz: that Gen. Taylor *advised the step which brought about hostilities.* This charge was made for the purpose of exculpating President Polk and his immediate counsellors from blame in the matter." Now, Judge Thompson asserted no such thing. He merely remarked that the whigs said the march of the Army from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, "brought about actual hostilities," and that General Taylor advised that movement. Whether that movement "brought about actual hostilities" or not—or whether a collision would have been avoided, if the march had not been made, is a debatable question. Thus is "falsehood" number one "refuted." Judge Thompson made no charge "for the purpose of exculpating President Polk and his immediate counsellors from blame in the matter." He made the charge we have named to show the inconsistency of whigery in supporting the very man for President who advised the measure, which they (the whigs) say "brought about this unnatural war between two Republics." Thus is "falsehood" number two "refuted."

But the Gazette denies that Gen. Taylor advised the march of the army to the Rio Grande. To prove that this denial is a "falsehood"—that he did advise the march of the army to the Rio Grande, and that he only modified such advice upon certain contingencies, which contingencies did not exist "on the 13th of January" when the "War Department peremptorily ordered him to advance his position," as he himself had advised—and that to make 'out a case, the Gazette has wilfully garbled one portion of the correspondence, and purposely suppressed another, thereby perpetrating itself a "falsehood"—is what we shall now endeavor to prove. For this purpose, like the Gazette we "shall merely give FACTS as recorded in official documents, leaving the impartial reader to draw his own deductions and conclusions." And if, in so doing, we occupy more space than we *can well spare*, we trust our readers will not think it unprofitably employed, as it will place the whole matter in its true light.

That the Administration intend to insist, in all negotiations with Mexico, after the Annexation of Texas, upon our claim to the Rio Grande, no one, we believe, has ever intended or attempted to deny. The right of Texas to that boundary has nothing whatever to do with the issue between us and the Gazette. The question simply is, did, or did not, Gen. Taylor advise the forward movement of the Army from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande. To prove that he did, it may not be improper to review the correspondence previous to the letter recommending that measure, which we shall give in full. The series commences on the 28th of May 1845. On that day the Secretary writes to Gen. Taylor, then at Fort Jesup, *that he is directed by the President to* cause the forces under his "command, and those which may be assigned to it, to be put in a position where they may most promptly act in *defence of Texas*, in the event it shall become necessary or proper to employ them for that purpose!"—Which event was its accepting the terms of annexation.

On the 15th of June '45, the Secretary again writes, ordering him to make a forward movement to the mouth of the Sabine, there to wait the action of the Convention of Texas on the 4th of July, and in the event of annexation, to be ready "for an embarkation for the western frontier of Texas." The next letter is dated July 8, 1845, and is as follows:

"SIR: This department is informed that Mexico has some military establishments on the east side of the Rio Grande, which are, and for some time have been, in the actual occupancy of her troops. In carrying out the instructions heretofore received, you will be careful to avoid any acts of aggression, unless an actual state of war should exist.—The Mexican forces at the posts in their possession, and which have been so, will not be disturbed as long as the relations of peace between the United States and Mexico continue.

"WM. L. MARCY.

"Brig. Gen. Z. TAYLOR."

The next communication is dated July 30, 1845, and although our limits will hardly admit of it, we transfer so much of it as is material to our purpose to our columns. It is as follows:

"SIR: Your letter, from New Orleans, of the 20th inst., addressed to the Adjutant General, has been received and laid before the President, and he desires me to express to you his approval of your movements.

"He has not the requisite information in regard to the country, to enable him to give any positive directions as to the position you ought to take, or the movements which it may be expedient to make. These must be governed by circumstances. While avoiding as you have been instructed to do, all aggressive measures towards Mexico, as long as the relations of peace exist between that republic and the United States, you are expected to occupy, protect, and defend the territory of Texas to the extent that it has been occupied by the people of Texas. The Rio Grande is claimed to be the boundary between the two countries, and up to this boundary you are to extend your protection, only excepting any posts on the eastern side thereof, which are in the actual occupancy of Mexican forces, or Mexican settlements over which the republic of Texas did not exercise jurisdiction at the period of annexation, or shortly before that event. It is expected that, in selecting the establishment for your troops, you will approach as near the boundary line—the Rio Grande—as prudence will dictate. With this view, the President desires that your position, for a part of your forces at least, should be west of the river Nueces.

There are two other communications from the Department to Gen. Taylor, prior to his writing his letter of October 4th, in which the advance of the army to the Rio Grande is recommended, but as they are mere echoes of what we have quoted above, we deem their publication not material. They all speak a uniform language. They all enjoin upon him the effectual defence, against Mexican invasion of Texas up to the Rio Grande, and the prompt repulse of all Mexican hostilities on the eastern bank of that river. Beyond this point the orders do not proceed. They leave the choice of positions very much to his own discretion, taking care always to enjoin upon him strictly the avoidance of every movement calculated to provoke, or in any way justify, a hostile movement on the part of Mexico.—Under these circumstances—and mindful of his whole duty of protection and defence, thus set down in his instructions—Gen. Taylor, on the 4th of October, wrote to the War Department the following letter, advising, in view of all the facts of the case, the advance of the army to the Rio Grande:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
"Corpus Christi, Texas, October 4, 1845.

"SIR: I beg leave to suggest some considerations in relation to the present position of our force, and the disposition which may become necessary for the more effectual prosecution of the objects for which it has been concentrated. It will be recollected that the instructions of June 15, issued by Mr. Bancroft, then acting Secretary of War, directed me to select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to repel invasion, &c. Brazos Santiago is the nearest entrance to the mouth of the Rio Grande; and Point Isabel, within that entrance, and *twenty-one* miles from Matamoras, would have fulfilled more completely than any other position the conditions imposed by the Secretary. But we had no artillery, no engineer force or appliances, and but a moderate amount of infantry; and the occupation of Point Isabel, under these circumstances, and with at least the possibility of resistance from the Mexicans, might have compromised the safety of the command. I therefore determined to take up the next accessible position in the rear, which is the mouth of the Nueces river. All the information which I could obtain before leaving New Orleans, seemed to point to Corpus Christi as the most suitable point for concentration; and although before the President's instructions of July 30 reached me, I would have preferred a position on the left bank of the river, yet a careful examination of the country had already convinced me that none could be found combining so many advantages as this. Every day's experience has confirmed these impressions. Corpus Christi is healthy, easily supplied, and well situated to hold in observation the course of the Rio Grande from Matamoras to Laredo—being about 150 miles from several points on the river. I have reason to believe, moreover, that a salutary moral effect has been exercised upon the Mexicans. Their traders are continually carrying home the news of our position and increasing numbers, and are confessedly struck by the spectacle of a large camp of well-appointed and disciplined troops, accompanied by perfect security to their persons and property, instead of the impressment and pillage to which they are subject in their own country. For these reasons, our position thus far has, I think been the best possible; but, now that the entire force will soon be concentrated, it may well be a question whether the views of government will be best carried out by our remaining at this point. It is with great deference that I make any suggestions on topics which may become matter of delicate negotiation; but if our government, in settling the question of boundary, makes the line of the Rio Grande its ultimatum, I cannot doubt that the settlement will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at one of one or two suitable points on or quite near that river. Our strength and state of preparations should be displayed in a manner not to be mistaken. However salutary may be the effect produced upon the border people by our presence here, we are too far form the frontier to impress the government of Mexico with our readiness to vindicate, by force of arms, if necessary, our title to the country as far as the Rio Grande. The 'army of occupation' will, in a few days, be concentrated at this point, in condition for vigorous and efficient service. Mexico having as yet made no positive declaration of war, or committed any overt act of hostilities, I do not feel at liberty, under my instructions, particularly those of July 8, to make a forward movement to the Rio Grande without authority from the War Department.

"I have deemed it my duty to make the above suggestions. Should they be favorably considered, and instructions based upon them, I will thank you to send the latter in duplicate to Lieut. Colonel Hunt—one copy to be despatched direct, without delay; the other to be sent via Galveston, should a steamer be running to that port from New Orleans.

I am, &c., Z. TAYLOR.

Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., commanding.

But, says the Gazette, "was this all—has Gen. Taylor written nothing subsequent—the charge would bear some show of accuracy though even then it could not be sustained in view of the *whole body* of the letter quoted from." We have given the "whole body of the letter," and are willing to let the reader judge whether the charge is sustained by it or not. The Gazette then produces the following, and triumphantly exclaims, "here we have a *positive* withdrawal of his first recommendation."

"The communication from the Secretary of War, dated October 16 was received and acknowledge on the 1st and 21 inst. I purposely deferred a detailed reply to the various points embraced in that communication until I could receive an answer to mine of October 4, which covered (at least in part,) the same ground.

The intelligence from Mexico, however, tends to modify in some degree the views expressed in that communication. THE POSITION NOW OCCUPIED BY THE TROOPS MAY PERHAPS BE THE BEST WHILE NEGOTIATIONS ARE PENDING, or at any rate until a disposition shall be manifested by Mexico to protract them unreasonably.

Under the supposition that such may be the view of the Department, I shall make no movement from this point, (Corpus Christi) except for the purpose of examining the country, *until further instructions are received.*"

This is a portion of a letter from Gen. Taylor to the Department, under date of Nov. 7, 1845. Now is it not strange that the Gazette should be able to give the date of this letter, and *not see* the first paragraph, which in the present controversy is very important, as it alludes to information which he had received from Com. Connor, and which information lead him to modify his recommendation of October 4th. We say it was impossible that this paragraph was not seen by them, hence we infer that it was purposely withheld for the purpose of deception. The paragraph omitted is as follows:

"SIR: I respectfully enclose a copy of a letter from Com. Conner, commanding the home squadron, which I received by the "Saratoga" sloop-of-war, on the 5th inst. The intelligence communicated by the commodore will doubtless, reach the seat of government long before the receipt of this letter.

Had the Gazette given this, the intelligent reader, after having read the General's letter of October 4th and the above, together with what followed, would have immediately enquired what information this letter of Com. Connor's contained to induce him to change *his mind.* But the Gazette saw fit to suppress it, as also the following letter of the

should be thus early apprized of this change in the state of our relations.

"No troops have marched towards the frontier for a length of time; and I am told by Mr. Parrott, who left Mexico a few days since, that many of Arista's officers had returned to that city in a state of utter poverty. I have, &c.

D. CONNER.

"Commanding Home Squadron.

"Brig. General TAYLOR,

"Commanding Army of Occupation."

Here then is the information which induced him to modify, under certain contingences—"the intelligence from Mexico"—his advice of October 4th. This same, or similar intelligence, was also communicated to him from the War Department on the 16th of October. Taking the two communications together, Gen. Taylor must have supposed that the difficulties between the two nations were at that very moment, or were soon to be, in the process of peaceful adjustment by negotiation.—Both communications, moreover, intimated to him that the project of invading Texas had been abandoned or suspended by the Mexican government. Under these circumstances, and bearing in mind the objects with a view to which he had proposed to move upon the Rio Grande, he wrote the letter given above, which the Gazette pronounces "a *positive* withdrawal of his first recommendation."—This is "a base perversion," not to say a wilful "falsehood," which the careful reader cannot but notice. Gen. Taylor, in that letter, bases the partial change of his views as to the expediency of marching to the Rio Grande upon the hypothesis that "negotiations may be pending," and that too without any disposition on the part of Mexico "to protract them unreasonably." Thus it will be seen that he did not, as the Gazette falsely asserts he did, positively withdraw his first recommendation. We scarcely need say any thing further on this part of the subject. The bare-faced falsehood and deception attempted to be palmed upon the public is so apparent—the garbling of a part of the evidence, and suppression of the letter of Com. Connor, is so bold, that we cannot doubt the reader will agree with us, that the charge of falsehood comes with a very, very ill grace from that quarter.

But there is another attempt at deception in the Gazette's article under consideration, which we wish to notice, and then we are done. It is contained in the following:

"On the 13th of January next—while Mr. Slidell yet remained in Mexico, and two months before he was finally rejected—Gen. Taylor received a communication from the War Department *peremptorily ordering him to advance his position.* HE COMPLIED, AND WAR FOLLOWED AS A MATTER OF COURSE."

A plain statement of facts, derived from official documents now before us, we trust will place the falsehood contained in the above in its true light. In October 1845, previous to the reception of Gen. Taylor's letter of the 4th recommending the forward movement of the army to the Rio Grande, the administration, anxious to settle matters peacefully with Mexico, inquired, through our consul, Mr. Black, whether an American Minister would be received by the Mexican government.—Mr. Black made this enquiry on the 13th of October, and on the 15th it was answered in the affirmative. This affirmative answer lead at once to the withdrawal of our squadron from the investment of Vera Cruz, and also to Gen. Taylor's modification of his recommendation of October 4th. On the 10th of November 1845, Mr. John Slidell, of Louisania, was appointed by the President an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary with full *powers to adjust both* the question of the *Texas boundary* and indemnification to our citizens. He immediately proceeded to Mexico, presented his credentials, and, *on the* 21st of December the Mexican government refused to accredit him. This information was immediately communicated to our government, and then on the 13th of January, the contingency having been removed on which Gen. Taylor modified his recommendation of the 4th of October, that recommendation was acted upon, and the order given for his forward movement.

The suppression of a portion of the facts of a case is as much an untruth as any thing else, and in the above extract it will be seen that the fact of Mr. Slidell's rejection on the 21st of December is carefully omitted. Five days after his rejection the government of Herrera was overthrown, and Paredes became dictator. Mr. Slidell then presented his credentials to the new government, and was by it rejected on the 12th of March, 1846.

The facts are now before the public—facts derived from official documents—and we are willing to let the public judge which has been guilty of falsehood—the Gazette or those it so boldly and unjustly accuses.

☞A cool and refreshing rain was that on Tuesday evening; and gladly was it welcomed by the parched and drooping vegetation.

THE CHINESE JUNK.—This strange craft continues to attract numerous visitors.—Through the project originated with a Yankee, it was carried out by an Englishman, who "bought in" for $10000 premium after the Junk was ready for sea. The Chinese sailor who are on board complain of ill-usage. They belong to a province in China remote from Canton, and were shipped for a coasting voyage. After being some weeks at sea, suspecting foul play, they refused to work and the Junk drifted for two days. But the proprietor and a few English sailors armed themselves and taking advantage of a favorable moment, forced the Chinese to work. Subsequently they determined to starve themselves to death, and were nearly three days without food.

After the Junk had been a week or ten days in New York, an American gentleman who had resided five years in the place from which these men came, went on board, and finding that he spoke their language, (which differs from that spoken at Canton) they made their complaint to him. This gentleman communicated the fact to some merchants, who called upon the Junk proprietor and asked him to pay the Chinese sailors regular wages and provide for their return in an American ship. Their proposition was at first rejected and resented, but on finding that his Junk would be libelled and his speculation blown up, the gentleman complied, and arrangements are now making for the return of the men who were inveigled from their homes.—*Evening Journal.*

HOW TO CREATE A FAMINE.—The following extract of a letter from Mr. Curtis, the original of which may be seen by calling on Mr. Merchant, exhibits the remarkable efficacy of Merchant's Sarsaparilla in restoring a lost appetite, imparting strength in general debility, and removing costipation of the bowels or costiveness.,

"My case is that of general debility of long standing. My health and appetite have been very poor all winter, and seeing your advertisement and recommendations, I concluded to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla. I begun by taking half a tea spoonful three times a day. It seemed to operate well except the appetite, and that has become so craving that I shall not go any further without advice. Before I began to take the Extract, I had no desire to eat more than twice in twenty four hours—and now my stomach craves so that I want to eat some five or six times per day. As your Extract is so gentle on the bowels and such a mild laxative that I am anxious to give it a fair trial. I am occasionally troubled with a sore throat, which I fear will lead to Bronchitis. As your extract is recommended so highly for chronic complaints, and for purifying the blood, and cleansing the system, that I am desirous to continue its use. Yours, &c.,

"Palmyra, March 3E, 1844." E. CURTIS.

See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had GRATIS of the agent.

MARRIED—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. K. Barry, Mr Daniel Osborn, to Miss Rachael Rich, all of this city.

DIED—In Galena, Ill., HELEN VIOLA, daughter of William and Calista P. Graham, aged one year and eight months.

On the 18th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. Martha Hughes, consort of the late Thos. Hughes of this borough, aged 61 years.

On the 11th inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. Abigail Olds, consort of Mr. Elisha Olds, of Millcreek township, in the 37th year of her age.

On the 15th instant, Mary, daughter of Mr, Elisha Olds, aged 4 months and 10 days.

In Harborcreek, on the 11th inst., William G. Henry, son of the late William and Rebecca Henry, aged 20 years.

In Green township, on the 6th inst., of consumption, Mrs. Angelina, consort of W. L. Weed, in her 21st year.

A CARD.

MR. C. BEADEL will commence giving a course of Lessons in Penmanship at his room in the Fleming Block, on Monday, the 23d inst. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and see his specimens. Satisfactory reference given if desired. Terms made known at the room. Those intending to teach the coming winter will find this a good opportunity.

One class will meet at 9 1-2 A.M. another at 7 1-2 P.M.

Erie, August 21 1847.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the mercantile business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. J. MORTON,
JOS. C. BROWN,
THOS. M'CARTER.

August 17, '47.

The notes and accounts of the late firm of Morton & Co. are by mutual agreement left with the undersigned for collection, who still continue the business at the old stand, where they will be happy to accommodate their old customers, and the public generally, with goods on more favorable terms than they can be had at any other establishment in this city. BROWN & M'CARTER.

Erie, August 17, 1847. 14

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, living in Millcreek township, a Bay Horse, four years old last spring, with a star in the forhead, and the right hind leg white. Any one who will give information where he can be found shall be liberally rewarded,

JACOB SIECHRIST.

Millcreek, August 19, 1847. 3*14

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPY, and other Poems by Tuper, a few copies at New York prices, just receive and for sale by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Erie August 21, 1847. 4t14

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

PUBLIC Attention is invited to the largest and most fashionable stock of LADIES SUMMER DRESS GOODS, just receiving, ever offered in this market comprising in part

Brochea and Plain Barrages,
Orleans Muslins, a new and beautiful article,
Lawns and Balzarines,
Tarleton Muslin of all colors,
Barred and Striped Mulls,
Swiss and India Book Muslins,
Crapes and Laces of all kinds,

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois,
White gro de Swiss,
Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi,
Black and blue black, gro de Naples,
Black gro de Rhine for Mantillas,
Mantilla Laces, Fringe, Gimpe, Buttons,
An endless variety of Gimps an Fringes, of all colors and qualities.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere.

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Ginghams, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shoes, caps, Groceries of all kinds, &c., &c. In short everything that man, women or caild can want, to which we respectfully invite the attention of our customers and others.

HENRY CADWELL.
1 door east Eagle Tavern.

Erie, August 14, 1847.

Erie Academy.

A PRINCIPAL TEACHER will be required on the 1st of October next, to take charge of this Institution. A gentleman experienced in teaching, and who intends to pursue it as a business, would be preferred.

Also, a Lady to take charge of the Female Department, will be wanted at the same time.

GEO. A. ELLIOT, Sec.

Erie, Aug 14, 1847. 13

OUT AT LAST!!

THAT long expected wonder of the age, the *celebrated* and superior "FULTON STOVE" is now ready for sale at our Store or Foundry.—Persons who have any disposition to see it, are invited to call and do so, whether they wish to purchase or not.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Aug. 11, 1847. 13

N. B. Old Stoves taken in payment. Better *throw* them away than not to get one of these fuel saving inventions.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. Third edition; 18mo. pp. 250; price $1.

25,000 *Copies sold in three months.*

The great demand of this most important work (of which thousands are sold) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly.—Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

Married Females would here learn the art whereby they would retain their youth, beauty, vigor, elasticity of body and buoyancy of spirits to an advanced age, instead of being afflicted, as hundreds and thousands, into whose hands this book has not fallen. This work is designed to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband.

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands, as the innumerable letters received by the author will attest.

It is of course impossible to convey more fully, in a public journal, the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage; neither is it necessary, since it is every one's duty to become possessed of knowledge whereby the sufferings to which a wife, a mother, or a sister may be subject, can be obviated.

Copies to be sent by Mail free of postage.

Over ten thousand copies have been sent by mail within three months, with perfect safety and certainty. In no instance has a remittance failed to reach the publisher, or the book those to whom it has been directed.

On the receipt of One Dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1234, New York City, Publishing Office 129 Library street, New York.

☞ For sale in Erie by O. D. SPAFFORD, Bookseller, State street.

July 24, 1847. 3m10

SODA BISCUIT, at No. 1 Perry Block.

July 31. T. W. MOORE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE increased demand for Dr M'Lane's Liver Pills, since their introduction by us as his agents, has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations It is now about ten years since they were brought before the public. During this time hundreds of certificates have been handed us testifying to their efficacy, and stating the very great relief they had derived from the use of them. We have now in our possession many certificates from respectable persons, who have used Dr M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS with the most happy results, where every other known remedy had been used in vain. Also, quite a number of regular physicians, of good standing, through the country, are using and recommending them in their practice.

It has been our sincere wish, that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested by experience, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness, who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day) as universal cure alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ. J. KIDD & CO.

DIRECTIONS.—Take 2 or 3 going to bed every second or third night. If they do not purge 2 or 3 times by next morning, take one or two more. A slight breakfast ought to follow their use. The Liver Pills may be used when purging is simply necessary. As an anbilious purgative they are inferior to none—and in doses of 2 or 3 they give astonishing relief in SICK HEADACH—also in slight derangements of the stomach.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS

The demand for these Pills is truly surprising! Country merchants who heretofore could hardly be induced to purchase *one dozen, now buy six.* Read the following from New Castle, viz.

NEW CASTLE, Feb: 14, 1846.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—Please send me another half gross of M'Lane's Pills. The half gross I purchased a few months ago are all sold—indeed, since my customers have used "*Dr. M'Lane's Pills,*" and found them so efficacious, I can scarcely sell any other, although I am agent for most of the Pills now before the public.

Respectfully yours, W. WATSON.

Pre pared for the Proprietor, and sold wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & CO.

No. 60 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS," as there are other Pills, purporting to be 'Liver Pills,' now before the public,

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE

A medicine which is perfectly safe, and may be given to children, from tender infancy to advanced age, lays under no restraint as to cold water, or any kind of food. Purges mildly, subduing fever,—destroys and expels Worms with invariable success—and is easily administered to children.

That it possesses these valuable properties, is fearlessly asserted—still claiming the additional advantages of being given in small bulk, and requiring none of the drenching which Worm Tea and other supposed Vermifuges demand. During its brilliant career, it has been introduced into many families, where every other known and accredite Vermifuge has been tried without the least success, where it has promptly expelled Worms to an almost incredible amount.

As evidence of the surprising effects of Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific, we give the following:

On Saturday, February 7th, 1846, Mr. James Richardson called at the Drug Store of J. Kidd & Co. corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. and made the following statement: "A child of mine had been very sick for some ten days—we had given her purgative medicines but it had done her no good. One of our neighbors came in and said it was worms that were destroying the child, and at the same time spoke of the wonderful effects she had witnessed from using Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific, in that neighborhood. We procured a vial—gave one teaspoonful, and the child discharged forty-two worms. I then gave another tea-spoonful, which brought forty six more, making in all eighty-eight worms. As a duty I owe to you and the community at large, I freely make known these facts. My child is now well. What is most remarkable, the Worm Specific expelled the Worms alive, in about four hours after I gave it to the child

MORE, AND LATER.

Messrs KIDD & Co.—Gentleme: : I gave the vial of Dr M'Lane s Vermifuge, which I bought from you the other day, to a child of mine. The result was extraordinary.—She passed one hundred worms. It is truly a surprising medicine! MARY POWERS.

Pine Creek, Allegheny co. Pa. Feb 20, 1847.

J. KIDD & Co., No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburg now the sole Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated medicines. All orders must be addressed to them.

☞N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for *Dr M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge,*.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford; John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hall & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, Edenboro; B. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg; A. Fourtellott, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes, North East.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States.

August 21, 1847, 14

WANTED.

LIBERAL prices will be paid for

2000 Bushels Corn,
2000 do. Rye,
2000 do. Oats,
2000 do. Wheat,

If delivered within two weeks.

H. CADWELL.

Aug. 7.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

WILL be sold by order of the Orphan's Court, by public vendue or out cry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Erie, on Saturday the 4th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Millcreek, being part of Reserve tract, number seventy-six (76) containing about forty acres, be the same more or less; late the property of David Caldwell, dec'd.

JOHN G. CALDWELL, Executor.

Aug. 13th, 1847. 3t13

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Stockholders of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, intend to make application to the next Legislature for a renewal of the charter, by the name and style of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, to remain located in the Borough of Erie, in the county of Erie, with the same capital and privileges as it now has.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. M'PARREN, Cashier.

Erie Bank, July 23, 1847.

FOWLER'S WORK.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for the sale of FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL WORKS, in Erie County. He will dispose of them at New York prices. He is also Agent for Combe's Phrenological Journal. Call and examine these valuable publications at his Book Store, on State street, Erie, Pa.

Aug. 5 1847. O. D. SPAFFORD.

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound for sale at No. 1, Perry Block

July 24. T. W. MOORE.

CIGARS.—Puerto Principe, Trabuco, Spanish and all other kinds.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

ORANGES & LEMONS, at the cheap Grocery Store of T. W. MOORE.

12 POUNDS of good Coffee for one dollar, and other things in proportion at No. 1 Perry Block.

July 17, 1847.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens,* together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*

June 26, 1847. 6

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay:

G. LOOMIS & Co.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

SPECTACLES of gold, silver and german silver Frames, an extensive assortment of Concave and Convex. Also, the celebrated perifocal and parobolic Spectacles, superior to any in use.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

LIGHT.—Girandoles, Oil and Camphene Lamps, Camphene suspending Lamps, Horn's Patent, the best and safest in use. The public are assured these lamps will not explode, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Tavern.

July 17, 1847.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

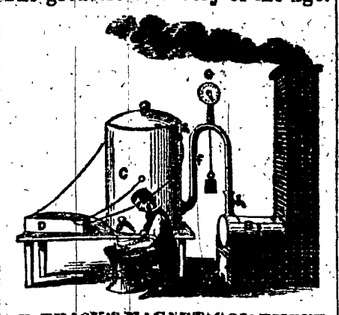
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

BARK & WATER'S Soda Pop, a pleasant temperance drink.

July 24. T. W. MOORE.

The greatest Discovery of the Age!



DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stimpts it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disea e and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalize the circulation of the blo d.* By this means *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 19 cases out of 100 it *will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in *thirty minutes.*

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense use.

Affections of the Spine Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Acute in the Face or Breast, Burns, Salt Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment: I can with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruizes, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1846.

☞For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y13.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY! INVALID'S BEST FRIEND! It is confidently asserted that there NEVER was a medicine which has given such uniform and universal satisfaction, as

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

They have stood the severest trials, by curing when all other remedies failed, and have established a reputation in the face of the envious slanders which have been raised against them.

Let it be borne in mind that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are

NO CATCH-PENNY REMEDY,

the off-spring of the hour, destined to pass away with it, and be forgotten, but a medicine of sterli g value. Its reputation is not built upon an isolated cure, effected under circumstances in which the faith of the imagination had quite as much to do with it as the activity of the remedy itself. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills lay a claim to real worth, founded on the honest and willing testimony of

THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS,

throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It was after a careful study of the human constitution, that these celebrated Pills were prepared. Nature's laws were first consulted, and then a medicine was prepared from the herb of the Indian, which should act with those laws. Therefore, these Pills effectually

ASSIST NATURE,

to expel the corrupt humors, by opening the natural outlets of the system.

SPRING, SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER.

Each produce, by their variations of temperature, peculiar effects upon the human body. The heat expands, and the cold contracts the volume of the circulating fluid and when changes take place suddenly, the effects are often serious. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills counteract the evil influence of sudden changes, by purifying the blood, and keeping the stomach and bowels in a natural and healthful condition.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

That scourge of the West, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills stand unrivalled. An instance has never come to our knowledge of these Pills having been taken, without effecting a complete cure. In Chills and Fevers the liver and biliary functions are chiefly disordered, superinduced by great physic l debility. When the symptoms first appear, no time should be lost before resorting to these Pills. A few doses will give such manifest relief that no persuasion will be necessary to continue the use of them.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found very superior. In this disease, the gastric juice is weak and deficient in quality. Consequently, the digestion is imperfect, and the health impaired. These ills remove the bile from the stomach, restore its tone, and improve the digestion.

FOR JAUNDICE.

Wright's India Vegetable Pills are equally well adapted to the removal of this complaint. As they operate upon the one general and uniform principle, of clean ing the stomach and bowels, purifying the blood, and rectifying the secretions, they remove the cause of Jaundice, and of all ther disorders.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

It would be difficult precisely to tell to which of the two sexes Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have been the greatest blessing. But it is very certain that these Pills have given health, and sprite, and a good complexion, to hundreds of females, who would, without them, have been in their graves. A box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills is an inestimable medical companion at certain periods.

HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, &c.

The presence of pain in any part, indicates a corrupt state of the blood, which nature is striving to correct. A few doses of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills taken on going to bed will be certain to give relief, if the thing be at all possible

VALUABLE ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE!

It is well known that the South and West suffer more from bilious disorders than from all others combined. This is partly owing to the climate, but chiefly to the nature of Southern and Western life. The sensations accompanying liver complaints are of the most wretched description. Habitual drunkenness is frequently brought on by liver complaint. A patient suffering from this disease, should not be mocked with pretended cures; yet there are very few medicines that are worth a straw in the removal of this complaint. Calomel has hitherto been the chief reliance, but the remedy has proved itself worse than the disease! What then shall be done? We say, give Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills a trial. If they do not exceed your expectations, we are willing to bear all the opprobrium of failure. And we say to all

TRY THEM.

There is no risk run—no money thrown away—you are certain of benefit.

ONE WORD MORE.

When you have found that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a specific "the best medicine you ever heard of, *stick to them!* Don't run after every upstart Remedy, which attempts to bluster itself into notoriety. Above all

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Previous to the introduction of this Medicine, Indian Pills were never heard of. Now what hosts of them! And after all, what are they, but miserable imitations of the original medicine; no more like it, than chalk is like cheese! One man advertises, "Improved" Indian Vegetable Pills This would be a capital joke, if it were less serious Beware of all such.

BUY OF THE REGULAR AGENTS.

There is no safety elsewhere. The country is swarming with counterfeiters, both of money and of medicine.—But which is the worst? Is not the counterfeiter of a medicine of little better than a robber, and a murderer!—Buy of the regular Agents only, we say again.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.

O. D. SPAFFORD, Erie.
Samuel Hutchins & Co., Waterford.
John McClure, Sen. Girard.
J. B. Swance, Union.
Haley & Potter, West Springfield.
W. H. Townsend, Springfield.
B. C. Town & Co., Wattsburg.
" " North East?
John Clement, Fairview.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM. WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE TOP LABEL OF EACH BOX. *None other genuine, and to counterfeit this is FORGERY.*

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia, 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

Erie, July 24, 1847. 10

STEWART'S celebrated Syrup, for table use. Just the thing you read of; at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside MORTON & Co.

Erie May 22, 1847. 1

OLD ENGLISH CHEESE at T. W. MOORE'S.

July 17. No. 1, Perry Block.

PINE APPLES.—A fresh lot of Pine Apples, just received and for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.

July 3, 1847. 7

GUAYABA Jelly, Sardines, Pickled Oysters, Lemon Syrup, cornocopias.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of Groceries, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, etc, etc., which will be sold at their usual low prices.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY Insurance Company,

(OF PHILADELPHIA,)

ARE now doing business on the mutual plan, giving the assured a participation in the profits of the company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term or permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,
Edmond A. Souder,	Theophilus Paulding,
John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,
John B. Pinrose,	Hugh Craig,
Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence,	David B. Stacey,
Edward Darlington,	Charles Kelley,
Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,
John S. Newlin,	Dr. S. Thomas,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.

Spencer McIlvaine.

Richard S. Newbold, Sec'y. Wm. Martin, Pres't.

☞ Application can be made to

J. KELLOGG, Agent Erie.

Erie, August 7, 1847. 1f12

PROTECTION.

THE Erie County Mutual Insurance Company continues to insure against loss and damage by fire, on buildings, goods and merchandise of all descriptions. Office on the east side of the Public Square, between 6th and 7th streets.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Beatty,	J. H. Williams,
J. C. Spencer,	George Selden,
Thomas Willis,	Smith Jackson,
Giles Sanford,	Elijah Babbitt,
C. M. Tibbals,	John A. Tracy,
W. H. Townsend,	Hamlin Russell,
Henry Cadwell.	

GILES SANFORD, President.

J. C. SPENCER, Treasurer.

George Selden, Secretary.

June 3, 1847. 1y3

Patent Elastic Baby Jumpers,

OR NURSE'S ASSISTANT, a new and amusing article of the nursery, by which infants three months of age can amuse and exercise themselves, resting as they do on a little seat or saddle, which serves to sustain the child and give it all the support required. It is recommended by Physicians as conducive to health. To the mother it is invaluable as she can leave her little one alone, and on her return be assured of finding it amused and perfectly safe. For sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.

Price $3 50.

July 17, 1847. 9

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17 1847. 9

TO PHYSICIANS.

ONE of Dr. Sherwood's Vibrating Electro Magnetic Machines, an invaluable instrument in the treatment of rheumatic, spinal and nervous diseases, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

July 17, 1847. 9

COMBS.—Side, dressing, curl and back combs, carved and plain Shell, ivory, Buffalo and common horn, the very latest styles, in great variety, by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

July 17, 1847. 9

PAPER.—Mourning and note paper, plain fancy and gilt; fine English and American white and blue ruled and plain letter paper; card and letter envelopes, a beautiful assortment, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

July 17, 1847. 9

GEO. J. MORTON, JOS. C. BROWN, THOS. M'CARTER.

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM, NEW PRICES

THE undersigned beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into the mercantile business under the name of MORTON & CO., No. 4, Cheapside, next door south of Mehaffey & Brewster. Their stock of Goods is entirely new, far surpassing, in richness, variety and cheapness, any stock of goods ever brought to this market, and embracing every style of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, among which will be found

Linens—American, Irish, German and French;
Dress Goods of every description,
Shawls of the latest designs, varying in price from 75 cents to $25;
Summer Stuffs, Drills, Jeans, Cassimeres, etc.
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings of every width and quality;
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts;
Calicoes, Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams;
Bonnets, a splendid assortment;
Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Laces and Ruches,
Umbrellas and Parasols, a great assortment;
Carpeting and Paper Hangings.

Also—Millinery Goods, Tailor's Trimmings, Moreens, Damasks, Linen diapers, Crash, French Embroideries, Silk and Cotton Hose, Kid, Silk, cotton and Lisle Gloves, Vestings, a great variety.

In connection with the above will be found a well selected stock of GROCERIES of superior quality. City and country Merchants supplied with any article in our line on favorable terms.

MORTON & CO.

Erie, May 15, 1847. 52

Spring of 1847.] BY [Spring of 1847.

Rail Road!

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, just received at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, corner of French and Fifth sts.

MOSES, after encountering all sorts of perils, by sea and land, is here with his new and fashionable Goods, purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest cash prices, and embracing the greatest variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ever brought to this place. A few of them will be noticed.

FOREIGN & FANCY GOODS.

SILKS—Striped Poult de Soir.
Plaid Grenadine,
Do. Foulard,
Heavy watered & striped black & blue blk
White, watered,
White and black Satin,
Plain black Italian,
Colored Florences.

French Gingham, a new and beautiful article,
Muslin Robes, plain and embroidered,
French embroidered Robes for children,
Very pretty M. de Laines for 2s. per yard.

French worked Linen cambric Hdkfs,
Embroidered and bordered do. do.
Double & single French needle-worked Collars and Capes,
Embroidered muslin Shawls,
Silk, Cashmere and Barrage do.
French Barrage Scarfs,
English thread Laces, Swiss and cambric Edgings,
Black, white and colored French Kid Gloves,
Silk and mohair gloves and mitts,
Ombra striped Bonnet Ribands,
Figured do. do.
Corinthian Cord, Lace Buttons,
Silk Bonnet Wire, &c. &c.

☞ Mind the name and number.

MOSES KOCH,
No. 1, Commercial Exchange,
April 24. French st.

GREEN APPLES.—Newton Pippins and several other kind of apples for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.

July 3, 1847. 7

5000 BBLS. New Orleans, Loaf, Pulverized, Crushed and Muscovado Sugar, cheap for cash, one door north of the Big Window,

by RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847. 14

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No 6, Poor People's Row Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Box Raisins, Currants and Citrons, cheap for cash by

June 26. W F. RINDERNECHT.

1498 LBS., first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

PARIS Kid Gloves—A beautiful assortment, White and Colored, selling cheap at No. 4, Cheapside; by MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

15 DOZ. Parasols, Parasolettes and Shades, from five different manufactures, including all shades and colors, just opened by

April 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

DYE STUFFS.—Madder, Log Wood, Fustic, Nic Wood, Cam Wood, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Cream Tartar, Indigo, &c., for sale cheap for the ready, by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

"LOOK HERE, WILL YOU!"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warrented good:—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco of all kinds, Rice, Peper, Spice, Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds, Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Pills, Candle Wick, Twine, Matches, Stove Blacking, shoe Brushes and Blacking, Chalk Tar and Rosin, Macoboy and

DR. SMITH'S GREAT

NATIONAL PILLS.

DR. G. BENJ. SMITH'S

IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

[SUGAR COATED]

ARE the medicine for the United States, and their superiority over all others for entire efficacy and pleasantness has won for them a pre eminence of fame which needs no foreign influence to perpetuate. Almost unheralded they have silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people's which no other medicine or opposition can relax. For about four years they have triumphed over disease, and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom.

THEIR PURITY,

As a medical compound, commends them to the most delicate; and even the more hardy, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these tiny Pills. They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time.

A SINGLE TRIAL,

Will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels gently open, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that these Pills are PURELY VEGETABLE, or

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

The great principle recognized by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is, that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain and rational doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended. Operating according to this principle, DR. SMITH'S PILLS

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH,

Promote the secretion of the LIVER, SKIN, and KIDNEYS, and REGULATE THE BOWELS, thereby adopting the ONLY NATURAL and consistent method of rendering the LIFE-BLOOD PURE, by correcting the vitiated humors of the whole system.

It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice, but these Pills are cordially recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds, slight attacks, &c., &c., and which it is in the power of ALL TO PREVENT.

These Pills do not PALLIATE, but

THEY CURE

Most all diseases of the Western Country, and in

ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS,

They stand alone, unparalleled—THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND. Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly recommended, are the following, viz:

FEVERS,	PAIN IN THE SIDE,
DYSPEPSIA,	SCROFULA,
INDIGESTION,	BAD BLOOD,
COSTIVENESS,	OBSTRUCTIONS,
HEADACHE,	FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BAD APPETITE,	RHEUMATISM,
DIARRHŒA,	WHOOPING COUGHS,
DYSENTARY,	WEAK NERVES,
LIVER COMPLAINT,	HYSTERICS,
WORMS,	COUGHS,
HEARTBURN,	COLDS,
BILIOUS CHOLIC,	INFLUENZA,
FOUL STOMACH,	PIMPLES,
JAUNDICE,	LOW SPIRITS, &c.

By following the simple directions which accompany every box of genuine pills, a permanent cure will be effected. Most of the HOSPITALS in New York have given these Pills the preference over more than 20 kinds that have been tested, and several EMINENT PHYSICIANS, in New York and elsewhere, use them in their practice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION,

The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and to palm them off for the genuine, have put on a "coating of sugar."—Therefore, be sire, and always look for

THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF G. BENJ. SMITH.

On the bottom of every box, to counterfeit which is FORGERY. More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office and the people are referred to "Smith's Herald & Gazette," where they can read of the most important cures.

We give, for want of room, but few

TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. Luther Lee.

Dr. Smith's Pills are purely vegetable, operate well, and produce a good result. LUTHER LEE,
Editor True Wesleyan.

From the Rev. J. Kellett.

My wife has taken Moffat's, Morrison's, and many others, but she has received more benefit from Dr. Smith's Pills than all others. She believes they may be used by females with perfect safety, without changing their employment or diet, and at any season.

JOHN KELLETT,
127 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

From the first vocalist in New York.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Pills have entirely cured me of dizziness in my head, and general weakness of my system. My family use them with the best results. I would not be without them. F. H. NASH, 99 Fors th st.

From the Ed. of the Black River Journal.

Dr. Smith's Pills are free from the objections to which other pills are liable, and are the best medicine that I have yet seen. J. GREENE.

From the P. M. Tonawanda, N. Y.

Dr. Smith's Pills are the best I have ever used, &c.
JAC. KIBLER, P. M.

From Rev. S. Williams, Pittsburgh.

I have used Dr. Smith's Pills, and know they are a good medicine, &c. S. WILLIAMS, 1st Bapt. Ch.

From Rev. J. G. L. Haskins.

Dr. Smith's Pills are in great demand in this region from their pleasantness and efficacy.
JOHN G. L. HASKINS, Marion N. Y.

From M. Dame, the Quaker.

Dr. Smith—Re-pected Friend—Thy Pills are selling very rapidly, and give first rate satisfaction in this place, Pokeepsie. MOSES DAME, 267 Maine-st.

Dr. Smith—Your pills are well liked here.
ED EATON (O) DEMOCRAT.

Dr. Smith—I am much pleased with your Ind. Vegt. Sugar Coated Pills, and use them in my family.
ED. BROOKVILLE (IA.) AMERICAN.

The above are only a few extracts—but we might go on and fill a whole newspaper with similar ones. These Pills are now the most popular in this country, and give the most general satisfaction.

These Pills will always cure COLDS in a much more pleasant way than any other remedy. For this they are warranted.

THE DANGER

Of being deceived is now apparent, as Doctr Smith's Pills have become very popular throughout the country, imitators have sought to palm off on thiess stuff with a "coating of sugar" to cover up a most dangerous compound.

Dr. Cumbacker, of Wheeling, Va. says that a person in that place came near losing his life from the effects of the counterfeit "Sugar Coated" Pills. Also, a gentleman in Louisville, Ky. was seized with violent vomiting after their use.

Get the *genuine* or get none, and see that G. BENJ. SMITH is *written* with a *pen* on the *bottom* of each box.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

NEW YORK, 179 Greenwich Street.
BOSTON, 2 Water Street.
ERIE, *Carter & Brother*, No. 6, Reed House.
J. Cummins & Co. Corner of Statute and 7th streets.

March 6, 1847. 6m42

LADIES canfind at the corner store, a nice assortment of Gloves, Mitts, Hoisery, &c. &c. Hdkfs., Fancy Fans, Combs, Steel Beed Bags, Purses, Purse twist and trimmings, embroidery materials, such as French Floss, worsted, Chineil ord, &c. &c., all very cheap, by

May 29, 1847. METCALF.

New Woollen Factory

AT NORTH EAST.

DUNCAN, JEWETT & Co. have just commenced business of manufacturing Woollen Goods, dressing Cloth, carding Wool, &c. Their machinery is entirely new and of eastern manufacture, and embraces the latest improvements.—The business will be conducted by Mr. Jewett, who has had 20 years' experience in it both in this country and in England. They will manufacture on shares, giving one yard of cloth for two and a quarter lbs. of wool, or for ready pay in cash or country produce, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the county. Their manufactory is locate t about one mile north of the village, ALEX. DUNCAN.
JOSHUA JEWETT.
ISAAC B. STEVENS.

North East, June 12, 1847. 3m4

CARPETING.

WE offer a few pieces ALL WOOL Carpets, very cheap at

May 29, 1847. METCALF'S.

PARASOLS.

A LARGE assortment, all styles and qualities offered as near manufacturers prices as is consistent with a small commission to ourselves, at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscriber is now receiving his spring stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron; Nails &c., which will be sold at reduced prices for ready pay. My old substantial friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine goods and prices, they certainly will not go away dissatisfied as I will not be under sold by any west of New York, for ready pay. SMITH JACKSON,

May 6, 1847. 51

GENTS. Leghorn Hats, a good assortment may be found at
April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

WESTERN HOTEL,

JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre-eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Erie, April 24, 1847. 4?

NO. III AGAINST THE WORLD!
NO EXCUSE FOR IGNORANCE NOW

JOEL JOHNSON,

111 CHEAPSIDE, has just received from New York a new and elegant supply of books embracing Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. &c. which will be sold cheaper for cash than ever before offered in this market. Among his stock may be found—

Anthon's classical Dic'y, $3, Robinson's Greek and English Dictionary, $5; Webster's Diction ary, $3 50.

Anthon's Virgil, $2,	Anthon's Horace, $1 75
do Homer, 1 50,	do Cicero, 1 25
Anthon's Jacobs' Greek Reader, $2;	
do do do Lessons, 1,	
do do Latin do 1,	
do do do Prossody, 1,	
do do Sallust, 1,	

Davie's Mathematics, including Algebra, Legender, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, &c.

Davie's arithmetic,	Kirkham's Grammar,
Adams' do	Hall's U S History,
Mather's Geology,	Olney's Geography,
Mrs Lincon's Botony,	Morse's do
Comstock's do	Mitchell's do

Burrett's Geography of the Heavens, with large and splendid atlas; also, the Electic series of Reading Books.

Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar,
do do do Reader,
Comstock's chemestry and philosophy,

Sanders' Readers,	Bennett's Book Keeping,
Walker's Dictiony,	Colt's do
Johnson's do	Moor's Byron,

Scott's comentaries, 6 vo. 313,
Dick's works, library edition; also, cheap,
The works of Chesterfield,
Rusle's residence at the court of London,
Fox's book of Martyrs, Josephus' works,
Plutarch's Lives, Rollins' do
Lady of the Manor, Addisons' do
Good's study of medicine, Dryden's do
Hooper's med. Dic'ry, Eberle's Practice,
Gay's med. Juris'dence, do Therapeutics,
Cruden's concordance, Platonic Theology,
aylund's elements of Moral Science,
The School and the School Master,
Dr Olin's travels in the east,
Thurwall's History of Greece, etc.
Guide to the Prophecies,
Dumas' Travels, Barns' Notes,
Fuller's works, New Spirit of the Age,
Chalmer's works, Bucks religious anecdotes
Malcom's travels, Gibbon's Rome,
Prideaux's connexion, Life of Heber,
Works of Charlotte Elizabeth, complete,
do Fredrika Bremer, do
Moshim's eclesiastical History,
Luther on Galations, Jarves' church History,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Life and Sermons of Whitfield,
Goldsmith's England,
Parley's Universal History,

Together with many other valuable works too numerous to mention in the limited space of an advertisement. Call and see—no charges for showing books.

June 25, 1846. 4

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

CARTER & BROTHER, are in receipt of a beautiful collection of Paintings and Engravings, plain and colored, in oil and water. Persons of taste cannot fail of being pleased with the selection. It comprises views of some of the most romantic and picturesque places in Europe and this country. Among them are two Oil Paintings 3 by 3 1-2 feet in rich gilt frames—the one a view of Troy and the Hudson from Mt. Ida, the other Washington's Head Quarters, near Newburg, on the North River; also.

Views of St. Cloud,
Lake of Zurich and surrounding country,
Lake of Zeug and country,
A general View of Brussels,
A Moonlight View, a beautiful piece,
Forest and Winter Scenes,
Hunting scenes, &c, also, a very fine and Correct likeness of Queen Victory, engraved on steel from Sully's painting, also of Her two elder children, Alliee and Albert, in handsome gilt frames; a beautiful Mezzotint engraving of "John Anderson my Joe," a rare and interesting picture.
Also a collection of rare and beautiful Birds and Flowers, correctly and elegantly colored, designed for instruction to learners or as ornaments for the centre table.

Persons designing to furnish themselves with any thing in the above line will find these well worth their attention. They will be sold lower than they can be purchased at retail in the cities.

No. 6. Reed House.

Nov. 28, 1846. 29

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18 A 47.

SIGHT TO BEHOLD!!!

AT THE
BRICK CORNER OPPOSITE THE EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS DAY OPENED, direct from the Eastern cities and Manufactories, a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS.

Comprising a great variety of Dress and Fancy Goods; Shawls without number; Men's and boy's summer wear; Linen and any quantity of Domestics; to be sold *cheaper than ever*; with an extensive stock of

GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest by WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Erie, May 15, 1847. 52

EMBOSSED Table and Piano Forte Covers, English and American, for sale at the "New Store" No. 5, Cheapside. MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

CALIFORNIA PLAID, for Boy's coats and pantaloons, a little the nicest out, at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside,

MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

LEECHES.—A lot of prime Swedish Leeches, in good condition, just received by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

WINEN'S ARCANUM—Said to be better than any preparation of Sarsaparilla as a Spring Purifier and general correctant for sale by

—une 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

IRON AND STEEL.—10 tons of Swedes, English and American Iron, together with all sizes of Spring Steel, this day arrived at the corner of WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

June 12. 4

ERIE EXTENSION!—A large consignment of INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE, for cure of Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, etc., etc., and will be sold to druggists and dealers by the case or dozen, at wholesale prices, by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

More New Goods!

THE LAST AND CHEAPEST.

NOW opening, from the last of our Spring purchase, a very general and extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, with a good stock of DRY GROCERIES, to which we have added a large stock of CROCKERY, comprising full dining Sets of China, with all the cheaper Wares. The attention of dealers is especially invited to this branch of our trade.

The Goods have all been purchased cheap, and will be sold cheap. For further evidence please call at METCALF'S.

J. D. CLARK, in charge for P. METCALF, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers at Store No. 1, Reed House.

May 29, 1847.

FIRE INSURANCE.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROKLYN, N. Y.

FOR persons desirous of Insuring in the above company, the subscriber will receive and forward the necessary surveys of property, and procure for them free of postage such policies as may be desired.

The above company is entirely responsible, and insures upon very liberal and advantageous terms. Any information that may be desired in relation to said company can be had by calling upon the subscriber at the office of Graham & Thompson.

CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, June 12 1847. 1?

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

I HAVE just received this morning a new supply of plain and twilled Ghingham, also a lot of prints, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash by C. M. TIBBALS.

May 1, 1847. 50

SHIRTS.—Hair, Grass, and Marsales, Skirts, just received at No. 4, Cheapside.

MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUNPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and sores nes of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption; it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court-st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞ READ. ☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Colosse, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure.

DAVID McFARLAND.
January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Colosse".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR.—Sometime last January, I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardlee, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam, and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. Tousey. CATO 4 CORNERS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y., dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. Tousey, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation; in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 4, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. (Signed) JOHN LEWIS.

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

Further Evidence.

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—We while still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section. I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to-day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Genesco, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that 'In some SEVERE Cases our customers *complain* of receiving great *benefit* from its use.

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribes having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate stale, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves* and *Cough*—a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and *vestige of this* painful and dangerous disease, if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse, resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27, 1847. 45

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3t45

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITHS & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, February 3, 1847. 33

STEAM ENGINES.

WE are now prepared to make or repair Steam Engines, and to satisfy those who have doubts as to our ability to turn out *superi work*, we invite their inspection of one which have recently built and put in operation at our Foundry.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

N. B.—A second hand Engine of 3 horse power, together with bellows for a small Foundry, for sale at a bargain. L., S. & C.

Erie, March 20, 1847. 41

WE would not have the Gentlemen infer that our stock is *exclusively* for Ladies. They will please call and see a full assortment of goods that they want. Among others the best French Cloth that can be found in the place, and cassimeres to correspond, at prices as near the importation cost as they will ask. Also summer Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Collars, Hdks., &c. &c., at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spafford's Bookstore.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

LADIES Cravats and Points, a fine selection and something new, together with some nice hat Ribbons, just opened at the corner opposite the Eagle. April 29.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

THE highest price paid for Wool at No. 1, Commercial Exchange, French street.

MOSES KOCH.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 9 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

ASHES.—Those having good Ashes will do well to deliver them at our ashery soon as we are now working off what we have on hand.

April 8th 1847. S. JACKSON & Co.

AXES.—Waters & Co's Cast Steel Axes by the dozen or single.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

February 13, 1847. 39

DOCT. WISTAR'S Genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry the Celebrated remedy for Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs. Also Wistar's Genius Purgative Pills. For sale by Dr. P. Hall, Agent, corner of State an Seventh sts, Erie, Pa.

Oct. 10, 1846.

WOODEN WARE.—Bowls, Wash tubs, mop handles, butter prints, ladies, &c.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7t and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand.

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

FIRST APPEARANCE.

D. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

D. TOMLINSON, & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

M. VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired notoriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit of clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth, all wool, at 50 cts per yard and every thing else in proportion.—Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to.—The child can buy as cheap here as the best judge. Customers generally can depend on having their work done right, and no mistake.

Erie, Dec. 20, 1845. 15

SHAWLS.—The China Crape, Silk, Embroidered do., Bozah and Zephins, do., Summer Cashmere, flowered and rainbowed Worsted, that are decidedly rich, at

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

April, 29 1847. 50

HERE WE COME.

The New Jew Store Ahead!!!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which, having been bought at *extremely low prices* and the subscribers having encountered neither "perils by sea or land," in their journey to Philadelphia and New York Markets, *can* and *will* be sold as cheap—not to say a little *cheaper*—than at any other *Jew* or *Gentile* Store between New York and "Sundown." Our stock consists in part of

SILKS of all kinds, descriptions and colors, from plain black to the most fashionable plaid, striped or watered.

GINGHAMS, French, English, Scotch and American, varying in price and quality to suit customers.

SHAWLS, Silk, Cashmere, Barrage, etc., etc. at prices that cannot fail to please.

M. DE LAINES, of all qualities, from 20 cts. upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS, of all colors, qualities, shades and prices.

GLOVES, that cannot fail to fit the most delicate hand, at prices in accordance with the most delicate purses.

French Worked Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, a beautiful article, and very cheap for the quality. Also, embroidered do do., together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, but which we will take pleasure in showing to customers and others. Also—a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of Pants, Vests, and Coats, of all prices and qualities, and Boots and Shoes, of all kinds. Call and see, and *don't* forget the place, No. 1, Fleming Block, State Street.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, April 29, 1847. 50

BONNETS & BONNET TRIMMINGS.

WE have this day opened, and offer for sale a large stock of Bonnets, Ladies and Misses sizes, at prices far below the market, among which are some of the richest style French Lace, Bead wrought, China Rice, Pearl Straw. Gimp, &c., together with a good assortment of trimmings. Some of the real French flowers that are beautiful, also Ribbons, &c. &c., at

May 29, 1847. METCALF'S.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment, kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (denrest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

1847.

WALKER & COOK.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—Will continue the Forwarding and commission business as usual, at their ware-house on the Public Dock, Erie, Pa. and will be ready on the opening of Navigation of the present year to contract for the shipment of Merchandise from the eastern cities, or other places, to Erie, as they are connected with good responsible lines, and having some of the first class of Steam Boats and Propellers on the lakes running to their house, thereby ensuring the safe and speedy transmission of all property entrusted to their care. They will attend to the forwarding of goods up and down the lakes or to any of the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence—also south by the Erie Extension Canal.

CASH advances made on all kinds of Produce and sales promptly attended to. They will keep constantly on hand Bituminous Coal, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Salt, Plaster in bbls, or bulk, Fish Iron, Nails, stoves and Castings of every description.

REFERENCES.

C. M. Tibbals,	Erie.
John C. Beebe,	"
Smith Jackson & Co.	"
Johnson, Dimrod & co.	"
Holt, Palmer & Co.	Buffalo.
O. N. Chapin,	Albany,
W. Monteith & Co.	"
Otis, Clapp & Co.	Boston,
George W. Holt & Co.	N. Y. city,
E. B. Allen,	Ogdensburg, N. Y.
James Browne,	Toronto C. W.
Wm. D. King,	St. Catherines, "
Standart, Jarves & Co.	Cleveland, O.
Albert Ives,	Detroit, Mich.
Newberry & Dole,	Chicago, Illinois.

Erie, March 14, 1847 43

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, ERIE, PA.

HAVING so far arranged and systemized his official duties, as to enable him to devote a great portion of his time to his profession, will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.—He will attend the Courts in the Counties of Erie, Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Jefferson, and the Supreme Court of this State; and has professional arrangements by which he will transact business in the adjoining Counties in New York and Ohio. All monies collected will be remitted by Drafts on New York or Philadelphia without any charge for Exchange. He will also take charge of and prosecute Claims against the United States, draw and superintend applications for Pensions, Patents, &c.

Of the ability and integrity with which all business confided to his care will be performed it would not be proper in this place to speak, but those having Legal Business to transact, or Collections to make in this section of country, are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,	
GEN. CHARLES M. REED,	
Messrs. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,	Erie, Pa.
MOSES KOCH, Esq.	
THOMAS W. STERRETT,	
VINCENT. HIMROD & Co.	
A. D. & T. W. PATCHIN, Esq's.	
HENRY K. SMITH, Esq.	
CHARLES H. S. WILLIAMS, Esq.	Buffalo.
JAMES MULLETT, Esq.	
PHILIP DOSHIMER, Esq.	
HENRY W. ROGERS, Esq.	
HON. ADDISON GARDNER, Rochester, N. Y.	
HON. JOHN A. DIX, Albany, N. Y.	
HENRY SHELDEN & Co.,	
CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, Esq.,	
DORR, CHANDLER & WHITAKER,	N.Y. City.
HON. ROBERT H MORRIS,	
CONOVER & LABAGH,	
J. & A. VANOSTRAND,	
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" WM. L. MARCEY,	Washington
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" W. MEDILL,	
WM. Z. STEWART, Esq., Logansport, Ia.	
GEORGE H. McWHORTER,	Oswego, N. Y.
B. ROCKWAY, Esq.	
HON. WM. PATTERSON, Sandusky, O.	
HON. JOHN WENTWORTH,	Chicago, Ill.
BRISTOL & FOSTER,	
COL. JAMES R. SNOWDEN,	
LUDWIG, KNEEDLER & Co.	Philadelphia.
COL. JAMES PAGE,	
ABRAM. S. WOLF & Co.,	
HENRY HORN, Esq.,	
J. & J. P. STEINER,	
HON. FRANCIS R. SHUNK,	Harrisburg.
" SIMON CAMERON,	
" N. B. ELDRED,	
HENRY BUEHLER, Esq.	
HON. WILLIAM WILKINS,